PALMER
is the only high grade tyre.
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

The Bombay Chronicle

Nothing just as good as
PALMERS
all-British tyres.
WELLINGTONS
sell them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. IV NO. 42 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	cns.
15th Feb	Salsette	6000	Karmala	9000
27th ,,	Kashmir	9000	...	...
27th ,,	Salsette	6000	Khyber	9000
5 th March	Sardinia	7000	...	...
12th ,,	Medina	12500	...	...
19th ,,	Caledonia	8000	...	...
26th ,,	Mongolia	10 000	...	...
3rd April	Malojn	12500	...	...
9th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	...	...
23rd ,,	Salsette	6000	Khiva	9000
30th ,,	Karmala	9000	...	...

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
24th Feb,	Malta	7000	Mooltan	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Date.	Steamers	Destination.
19th Feb.	Lhasa	Karachi Coasting connecting with Dumra at Karachi for Gulf passengers only
22nd ,,	Linga	Karachi Coasting.
4th March	Palamcotta	East and South Africa via Porebunder

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Bombay Maru	Y. Kobayashi	4625	12th Feb.	22nd Feb.
Totomi Maru	U. Tanaka	3412	21st Feb.	4th March
Moyori Maru	M. Taniguchi	3773	6th Mar.	18th March
Kirin Maru	T. Sasaki	3801	16th Mar.	28th March
Rangoon Maru	T. Kusano	5348	20th Mar.	1st April
Tenshin Maru	S. Yamazaki	4173	22nd Mar.	3rd April

For Freight apply to:—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	De artures.
Java Maru	4490	T. Fuchikami	22nd Feb.	2nd March
Tosan Maru	3856	Y. Nakano	23rd Feb.	4th Mar.
ShinkokuMaru	5836	T. Kuchiki	3rd March	14th March

For Freight apply to
Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bathroom Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOIN SERVICE)
SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Exeter	A & C	9378	....	24th Feb
City of Paris	A & C	9230	3rd April	1st April
City of Marseilles.	A & C	8250	20th Apr	16th Apr.
City of Cairo	A & C	7700	....	10th May

FARES!	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	833	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	720
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.
Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.
A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the 'ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
Full particulars and forms on application.
R. PATERSON BROWN
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1838.
Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE	& SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CAR	PLATE GLASS
MOTOR CYCLE	LIFT & HOIST
BICYCLE	DRIVING
LIVE STOCK	ACCIDENTS
ACCIDENT	

INSURANCES.
For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
23-14, Church Gate St. BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112)
Manager for India.—G. M. ROSE.

Three-fourths of all the sickness is caused by constipation. Regular habits bring good health. Kasagra regulates the bowels and cures constipation. Tastes so good you'd never think it was medicine unless someone told you so.

D. 5

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Circassia	9723	C F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	5th Mar. 1916.
S.S. Castalia	6888	Wm. Kelso	9th ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	23rd ,,
S.S. Elysia	6338	J. Kinnaird	26th Apr ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	14th May ,,

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	667
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information, regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FELICE CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, *MEDOWS STREET*
7, *ESPLANADE ROAD* } *BOMBAY.*

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.
LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein	Liaoyang
Changchun		Calcutta
Darien (Dalney)		London
		Lyons
Hankow		Tengtien (Mukden)
Harbin		Nagasaki
Hongkong		Newchwang
Honolulu		New York
Kobe		Osaka
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)		Pekin
Ryojun (Port Arthur)		
San Francisco		
Shanghai		
Sydney (Australia)		
Tiehling		
Tientsin		
Tokyo		
Tsingtau		
Tsinanfu		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1 000 up to Rs. 1,00 000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England).
Bankers to the Government in Busra.
HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Fransqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe General de Belgique).
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A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description, of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,
P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Madras	Kawala-Lumpur	Canton
Rangoon	F.M.S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban(F.M.S	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Peking
Taiping(F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER.
Agent,
Post Box No. 24

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,0
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,00
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial Places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1871.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to subscribes in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES, may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Lallas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

LOST a ZANZIBAR GREY PARROT on Sunday last. A reward will be offered to anyone returning the same to occupant of top floor, WHITE HOUSE, Apollo Bunder. 1039

PURE LOTUS HONEY—Best specific for all sorts of Eye-Diseases. It cures cases of cataract in four weeks. No pain no harm. Rs. 3 per week. Two days' medicine gratis for trial. "LILY" P. O. Simla, Calcutta. 568B

K. G. KANDADAY & CO.—Sign Board Wall and Scenery PAINTERS RUBBER STAMP makers, HIGH CLASS GLASS DECORATORS.

402, Girgaum, Road,
3169 BOMBAY, No. 2.

MAHABALESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL "Mrs. Myne and three children have stayed for seven weeks. We have been very comfortable; the rooms are large and airy. The food good and the servants civil."

Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 3062.

TO MOTORIST—Don't throw away your old tyres. Bring to the Michell Tyre Repairing Co., they will make them serviceable again for you.

Solid band tyres for big trucks fitted by hydraulic pressure. MICHELL TYRE REPAIRING Co., 5-12, Queen's Road, P. O. 2, Bombay. 311

WANTED

WANTED —A small airy flat in Fort for residential purposes. Apply to Box No. 7 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle.' 1023

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS for large well-furnished rooms. E. L. or Fans. Couple Rs. 225. Single Rs. 140. Apply Mrs. St POURCAIN, Edward House, Apollo Bunder. 1020

WANTED.—By educated Frenchman, Pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Address: MONSIEUR FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil—1st floor, Wodehouse Road. 900

WANTED—MARRIED COUPLE or two CHUMS to share a large airy room with bath-room attached. All modern conveniences. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1003

SEVERAL MISTRESSES are required from the 1st March, 1916, for the La Martinere Gils' High School, Lucknow. Candidates can have all particulars on application to the Undersigned.

B. LINDSAY, I.C.S.,
President, Local Committee,
La Martinere Girls' School, Lucknow. 1009

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of MECHANICAL ENGINEER, Head Water Works, Warachha, Surat City Municipality, for a temporary vacancy of one year, on a pay of Rs. 150 per month with free quarters. Candidates must possess a First Class Mechanical Engineering certificate of Bombay and have at least 10 years' practical experience.

Applications, stating the age of the applicant, the number of years' experience he has of water works engines after obtaining his 1st class certificate and accompanied by certificates, should be submitted to the undersigned before March 5th, 1916.

(Sd.) H. DENNING,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Surat.
17th February, 1916. 3239

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—APPOINTMENT VACANT. DEPUTY ENGINEER.—Applications are invited for the post of DEPUTY ENGINEER on a salary of Rs. 750—50—950 plus Rs. 100 per month Motor Car Allowance.

Applicants must be fully qualified Civil Engineers, capable of designing and supervising the construction of extensive Drainage Works, Steel Bridges, Roads, etc., etc., age between 28 and 35 years.

English training with Indian experience preferable.

The successful applicant will be required to subscribe to a Provident Fund. The leave rules of the Trust are based on those of Government.

Full particulars regarding duties, etc., etc., may be obtained from J. Maden, M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer, to the Calcutta Improvement Trust, 5, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Applications must be delivered, in sealed covers and superscribed "Deputy Engineer" to the Undersigned not later than Noon the 29th day of February, 1916.

C. H. BOMPAS,
Chairman.
Calcutta Improvement Trust.
Calcutta, the 7th February, 1916. 1007

WANTED

WANTED.—Hundred Phillips and Co's. shares best rate; at once Apply "N. C. D." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 3184

WANTED. 25 Shares Phillips and Co's. at Rs. 45 or best rates No Brokers Apply B. M. V. "Bombay Chronicle." 3245

WANTED.—As tenant or sub-tenant a room near the High Court, Medows Street or Hummum Street, preferred. Apply to Box No. 744, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3241

MANAGER OR MANAGERESS for Ceylon Hotel. Moderate linguist preferred. Apply with full particulars to "COLOMBO," c/o Bombay Chronicle. 3216

WANTED.—A SECOND-HAND OIL ENGINE of good make, 30 to 50 h.-p., in working order. Apply to HOOSAINBHOY ABDOOLALLY, New Market, Karachi City. 3240

WANTED ENGLISH NURSERY GOVERNESS, one child of eight. Apply stating age, salary required, references to:—Mrs. GARRETT, c/o. J. H. Garrett, I.C.S., Ahmednagar. 1006

WANTED—A nice large AIRY ROOM with bathroom attached in the vicinity of Fort Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 8, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

THOROUGHLY experienced AGRICULTURIST with American training free for employment, competent organizer in Revenue and Agricultural departments. Excellent credentials communications. "H." c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 3170

AN ENGLISH TRAINED NURSE offers to take charge of a child or be a companion to a lady in return for passage or half passage to England in March." Apply to Box No. 9, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

WANTED—A DESIGNER for a Local Mill. Must be competent and able to create original and attractive designs. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 735, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3167

WANTED—EUROPEAN ASSISTANT, well educated and energetic. Knowledge of leather and leather goods trade desirable. State age, experience and salary required.

THE CHROME LEATHER CO.,
3202 Madras.

REMOVAL CLEARANCE.—238 pairs of Tan Pebble Grain Albert Slippers, bark tanned soles, screwed on, medium toes, in sizes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.

Further reduced to Rs. 2-4 per pair.

For particulars of other lines reduced, write for our R. List.

THE CHROME LEATHER Co.,
612—12 Madras.

WANTED by the Busreh Municipality (Persian Gulf), a fully qualified MID-WIFE for Municipal Work in the town of Busreh to act under the Supervision of Civil Surgeon. Salary Rs. 120 per mensem, and with free quarters. Further information on application.

Native Christian preferred.

Apply with copies of testimonials to THE MILITARY GOVERNOR, Busreh. 1007

WANTED.—For the Office of the Superintendent, Government Printing, Burma, Rangoon, a HEAD READER on Rs. 200—10—250, pensionable establishment. Only qualified men with experience need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to 29th instant.

R. W. BISHOP,
Superintendent,
Government Printing, Burma. 1004

MASINA HOSPITAL.—Vacancies of:—(I) ASSISTANT SURGEON with practical experience of diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat. (II) ASSISTANT SURGEON with practical experience of Midwifery and Gynoecology. (III) THREE HOUSE-SURGEONS preference given to a lady graduate for one of the vacancies. (IV) AN ASSISTANT for the Chemical Laboratory and an ASSISTANT for the X-Ray and Electrical Department-both holding diploma from the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. Apply with copies of testimonials to the PRINCIPAL Medical Officer and Managing Trustee.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Two Diesel Engine Drivers for Eight Hours Shift. Pay Rs. 50 per month.

Two Switchboard Attendants. On Eight Hours Shift. Direct Current 3 Wire System. State Salary.

One Mains Superintendent for three wire Direct Current Distribution. State full experience, nationality, age, wages required.

Certificates of past services which will not be returned should accompany the applications in all cases. Apply to.

THE CHIEF ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
Municipal Committee, Amritsar. 1005

FOR SALE.

LADIES and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furiture, Piano etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 20 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3103

FOR SALE.—TWO MOTOR LORRIES, Crossley Leyland Make, 40 h.-p. Capacity 4½ ton or 30 passengers.

BRITANNIA AUTOMOBILE WORKS,
3250 Girgaum, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—An ALLDYCE MOTOR CYCLE, 3½ H.P. two speed gear in perfect running order. For price and further particulars apply to the MANAGER, GENERAL MOTOR AGENCY, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay. 1020

FOR SALE

LEVIS two-stroke 2½ H.P. Lightweight MOTOR CYCLE. Practically new, brought out from Home last August. In splendid condition and perfect in running. Apply to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

TO BE LET—Ground Floor of PATEL HOUSE Middle Colaba facing the Back Bay with four bed rooms, a drawing and a dining room and a big verandah, double frontage. Apply WITHIN. 3190

FOR SALE.—A two seater with Dickie Seat, SWIFTE CAR 10—12 H.P. double cylinder Bosch Magneto, complete In excellent condition, going cheap. Apply to the MANAGER, GENERAL MOTOR AGENCY, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay 1021

FOR SALE.—1. 3,000 Tons 3/0 B. and S. Standard 98 per cent. conductivity hard drawn bare copper cable with hemp core in lengths of 3,000 ft. or more.

2. 1,700 Steel pipes 7in. inside diameter, 14 feet long, not threaded at either end. These have been in use a number of years as pole sockets.

3. 2,000 Jarrah wood poles used with item two. Drawing can be had on application.

4. 50 tons of scrap copper.

Earnest money of Rs. 200 to accompany each Tender. The quantities are not guaranteed and are either less or more.

For particulars apply to the Undersigned or refer to "Mysore Gazette," dated 17th February, 1916.

CHIEF ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
to the Govt. of Mysore.
Bangalore, 7th February, 1916. 1008

TO BE LET.

PANCHGANI.—LARGE BUNGALOW to let, or a portion only.

Write at once, KOTEWAL, Charni Road, Bombay. 3244

TO BE SUB-LET.—A good portion of nice office room, 2nd floor, facing west, with electric lights, lift, etc., at 249, Hornby Road, above Allahabad Bank. Apply Mr. MODY on the above premises between 3 and 5 p.m. (S. T.). 3225

TO LET—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises.

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125 Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 3063

TO BE LET.—In Lamington Road Specious sitting room and Billiard Table Room, well ventilated upper flat and stables for Motor Lorries. For further particulars apply TRIBHOWANDAS MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI, Girgaum. 3069

TO BE LET.—FOUR COMMODIOUS BUNGALOWS on the foreshore of Varsova. Well ventilated and commanding an excellent view of Malabar, Cumballa, Worli and Bandra Hill. Rents moderate. Apply to Box No. 6 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1021

TO LET—Half flat fully furnished, Crockery, Cutlery &c., consisting of drawing and dining room, large and small bed-room. Use of kitchen, separate entrance. Rent Rs. 160, E. L. & F. and latest Sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

NOTICES.

AGRA MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of of about 96 tons liquid fuel required for the Disel engines at the Agra Water Works for the period from 1st April, 1916 to 31st March, 1917.

2. Tenders are required to tender for liquid fuel, the calorific value of which must not be less than 18,000 B. T. U. per lb.

3. The liquid fuel must be delivered monthly at the Agra Water Works at a maximum rate of about 8 tons per month before the tenth day of each month according to requirements.

4. The liquid fuel (supplied in drums) will be WEIGHED (and not measured) at the Agra Water Works and empty drums will be removed by the supplier from Water Works at his own expense.

5. Tenders will be received up to noon of 15th March, 1916.

6. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of rupees 150 in cash, cheque or currency notes as earnest money, otherwise the Tender will not be considered.

7. The earnest money of the successful Tenderer will be liable to forfeiture in case he declines to sign the Contract Bond within a week of intimation of the acceptance of his Tender.

H. R. PATEL, A.M.I.M.E.,
Water Works Engineer.
Municipal Board, Agra.
The 12th February, 1916. 1009

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 64 of 1916.

VITHALDAS JINABHAI, of Bombay Brahma Khstri Hindu inhabitant, residing at Jambli Moholla, without the Fort .....Plaintiff

Versus.

1 PANBAI, widow of THACKER HARIDAS KESHAVJI.
2. KALLIANJI PREMJI and
3. RAVJI LILADHAR, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing respectively at Jambli Mholla without the Fort and the present whereabouts of the 3rd defendant are unknown .....Defendants.

To

Ravji Liladhar the 3rd defendant abovenamed,

TAKE NOTICE that the above suit is filed against you and others praying that the defendants may be ordered to execute a proper deed of reconveyance of the mortgaged property at Bapu Khote Street, mentioned in Exhibit A to the Plaint herein and to do all other acts necessary to effectually reconvey the said property to the plaintiff and for the costs of this suit and for further and other relief.

And take Notice that the Court has by an Order, dated the 10th day of February, 1916, authorised service on you of the Writ of Summons issued herein by affixing a duplicate copy thereof on the Court House and by insertion of this Notice twice in the "Bombay Chronicle" and twice in the "Sanj Vartman."

And take Notice that you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 29th day of February, 1916, at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed an Attorney of this Hon'ble Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Dated this 10th day of February, 1916.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 10th day of February, 1916.
Messrs. PANDIA & Co.,
3173 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII, of 1913

AND

In the matter of the MACDONALD HOSIERY MILLS LIMITED.

VICAJI NOWROJI TARAPOREWALA, of Bombay Parsi building contractor residing at Tardeo, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 18th day of February, 1916, presented to the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod by the Petitioner abovenamed as a contributory of the said Company and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Hon. the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 11th day of March 1916; any creditor or contributory of the said Company who desires to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of the hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

Dated this 18th day of February 1916.

MERWANJI KOLAH & Co.,
Attorneys for the Petitioner.
14 K Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
3228

AUCTION SALE OF C. B. HORSE.

UNDER instructions from the Mysore Government, Messrs. Ludha Ebraim and Co., Bombay, will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 8 a.m., at the Race Course Mahaluxmi, thorough bred C. B. Colt "A. A." bred at Kunigal Stud Farm Mysore and full brother to the well known Race horse "R. G."

"A. A." by Sugar Apple—Lena II.

For full particulars apply to:—

Messrs. LUDHA EBRAIM & Co.,
Bellasis Road, Byculla. 3246

THE ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Dividends from 1st to 11th inclusive declared by the Company will be forfeited and the same will be transferred to the Company's Reserve Fund if not claimed within 60 days from the date hereof.

By order of the Board,
ASSUR VEERJEE & SONS,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st February 1916. 3090

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS will remove from Queen's Mansions, Prescott Road, Fort, to ISMAIL BUILDINGS, First Floor, 381, Hornby Road, Fort, (Corner of Church Gate Street) from March, 1st 1916 3238

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE offices of the NIMAR COTTON CO., LTD., will be removed from Queen's Mansions, Prescott Road, Fort, to ISMAIL BUILDINGS, (First Floor) 381, Hornby Road, Fort, (Corner of Church Gate Street) from 1st March 1916. 3237

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client has agreed to purchase from SORABJI DORABJI RANJI, the undermentioned property which was sold by public auction on the 6th day of February, 1916, and at which sale our client was declared the Purchaser.

All that piece or parcel of land with the buildings thereon situate at Bandra in the District of Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Thana, bearing Survey No. 60 Pot No. 2 and admeasuring about 6¾ Gunthas equivalent to about 799 square yards, Government assessment Re. 1-8 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Tukaram Sakharam Dhobi on or towards the South by the property of Luxman Vithal Samant, on or towards the East by the property of Sebastiao Baotis and on or towards the West by the property of Girgol Alex Jao Enas Parel.

All persons having any claim against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, sale, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort, within a week from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim and the same if any will be considered to be waived.

Dated this 18th day of February, 1916.

DIKSHIT, DHANJISHA & PURSHOTTAMRAI.
3249 Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD. INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 7-8 per share of Rs. 250 and Re. 1-8 per share of Rs. 50 equally to 6 per cent. per annum, for the half year ending 31st August, 1915, is made payable on and after Friday, the 25th February, 1916, at the Registered Office of the Company, on production of the share Certificates to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 19th February, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 21st to 24th February, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
N. SIRUR & Co.,
Agents.
Henshaw's Buildings,
Bank Street, Fort,
Bombay, 18th February, 1916. 3247

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at Ferguson Road, Charni Road, Baboola Tank Road, Mody Street, Fort, and Bund Road, Poona.

Under instructions from Messrs Husseinally Ahmedbhoy and Khan Mahomed Cassumbhoy, the Receivers appointed in Suit No. 936, of 1914, in pursuance of the authority given to them by the consent decree passed in the said suit by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on 21st December, 1914, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the respective premises, the several undermentioned immoveable properties on the respective days and at the respective times mentioned below:—

LOT NO. 1.
FERGUSEN ROAD PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

FIRSTLY: All that piece or parcel of foras freehold now Salt batty ground, situate at Ferguson Road, Parel, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement thirty-two thousadn eight hundred and seventy-nine square yards, or thereabouts bearing the several Government and Municipal numbers mentioned in the printed conditions of sale, as also all other land (if any) held by the Vendors as part and parcel of the Mills and whether included in the said numbers or otherwise and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North partly by a public passage or gowan, partly by the property of Rajoo Babaji, on or towards the South by the Ferguson Road, aforesaid, on or towards the East by the passage or gowan aforesaid, and on or towards the West by the property now or formerly of Kaikhusroo Muncherji Heeramaneck which said premises are at the date hereof in the possession and occupation of the Vendors.

SECONDLY:—All that foras freehold piece or parcel of land or ground, situate to the north of the Ferguson Road, in the City of Bombay, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement thirty-two thousand seven hundred and twelve square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North partly by the property of Bhaskar Govind, and partly by the property of Rajoo Babajee, on or towards the South partly by the property of Vinayek Govindjee and Dadoba Bhundary, partly by the property of Mahdowrao Ganpatrao Dange and partly by the property of the Mills, on or towards the East partly by the two properties, lastly hereinbefore mentioned and partly by a public passage, and on or towards the West by vacent ground belonging to Government all which said premises are at the date hereof in the occupation of the Vendors.

LOT NO. 2.
CHARNI ROAD PROPERTY.

On SATURDAY, the 18th day of March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement three thousand and thirty-four square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 123, together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Nos. 46, 47, 48 and 49, all which premises are situate at and on the north side of Churney Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the property formerly of Syed Hoosein bin Syed Ahmed and now in the hands of the heirs of the said Syed Hoosein bin Syed Ahmed, on or towards the West by the Atesbheram, or the Fire Temple of Framji Cowasji Banajee on or towards the North partly by the burial ground of Sullemanee Bohras, and partly by the property formerly of Haji Joosub Balladina, and now of the heirs of the said Syed Hoosein bin Syed Ahmed, and on or towards the South by the Churney Road aforesaid.

LOT NO. 3.
BABOOLA TANK PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and stable built, and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at, or near the Jail Road, on the north side thereof in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,765 square yards be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Baboola Tank, on or towards the West by Peroo Havaldar's Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Rahimtoola Ahmed, and on or towards the South partly by the Jail Road, and partly by a chawl belonging to His Highness Mahomed Hoosein Hoosanee alias Aga Khan and which said piece of ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax Old No. 39, New No. 242, New Survey No. 3660, and in the books of the Assessor, Bombay Municipality under Ward No. Street No. but uncalled-for.

LOT NO. 4.
MODY STREET PROPERTY.

On SATURDAY, the 25th day of March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land of the quit and ground rent, tenure with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house or premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being within the Fort of Bombay, on the eastern side of Mody Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 682, New No. 5871, Old Survey No. 1074, New Survey No. 8593, and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 2080, Street Nos. 212, 214-216, and containing by admeasurement 208 5-9 square yards, or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Mody Street, aforesaid, on or towards the West partly by the house of Parpia Pradhan, and partly by the house of Ramji Chatoor, on or towards the North by the house of Ramji Chatoor, and on or towards the South by the house of Moosa Mapla.

LOT NO. 5.
BUNGALOW AT BUND ROAD, POONA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Rooms of the Undersigned, at 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the bungalow, outhouses, stables and buildings thereon, situate and being on the Bund Road, in the City of Poona, in the Registration Sub-district of Poona, and containing by admeasurement (15,603) fifteen thousand six hundred and three square yards, or thereabouts and known by the name of Kaji Pati, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Anandrao Poona Cooty Moodeliar, on or towards the West by the property known as the Bund Cottage, on or towards the North by the property of Cursetji Nusserwanji Cama, and on or towards the South by public road, leading from the Camp to the Bund.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Receivers, at their Office, at Treacher Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 19th February, 1916.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medows Street.

NOTICE.

Auction sale of landed property at Wadalla which was advertised for SUNDAY the 20th day of February, 1916, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), under instructions from Kanu Balu Bhoir, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Gasper Doming, Fernandes, is POSTPONED until further notice.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 19th day of February, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street Fort, very rich teak and black wood office and household furniture including fancy satin and tapeistry lined drawing room suits, single and double door cupboards, marble top centre tables, writing and ladies tables, dirty clothes baskets, cane and verandah benches, flower shape and tiled teapoys, leather and tapestry lined sofas, cane easy chairs, book stands, meatsafe, fancy cabinets, Japanese vases fancy double door almyrahs, phonographs, records etc., etc.

The property of a private gentleman.

1 Milner safe.

1 Wheeler Wilson sewing machine No. 9, brand new.

By order of Mr. Laloo Amerchand the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. C. B. Gandhi.

2 Empire Typewriting machines brand new.

By order of a private gentleman.

1 Electric fan.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th February, 1916.

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IMPERIAL CINEMA THE FOREMOST PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

THE FINAL EPISODES OF
"THE CLUTCHING HAND"
REVEALING AN EXTRAORDINARY DUAL IDENTITY OF AN EVEN MORE INCONGRUOUS NATURE THAN THE FAMOUS DR. JEKYLL & MR. HYDE.

NEXT WEEK LOOK OUT FOR **THE NEW EXPLOITS OF ELAINE**

Complete Programme
1. **MATSUSHINA BAY.** Beautifully Coloured.
2. **RIM OF DESERT** Balbod Drama.
3. **PATHE'S GAZETTE**
4. **WIFFLES DANCING PUMPS**

TIME 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. NIGHTLY.
MATINEES SAT. & SUN. 5 P.M.

NEXT WEEK LOOK OUT FOR **THE NEW EXPLOITS OF ELAINE**

IMPERIAL CINEMA THE FOREMOST PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 21st February, 1916, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, opposite the Government Dockyard and next to the Great Western Hotel, in Apollo Street, Fort, horses, carriages and bicycles at 2 p.m. (S. T.), and new designed furniture and sundry articles at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

Furniture such as mirror door almyrahs, cupboards, chairs, rich drawing room suites fancy teapoys, marble top tables, glassware, big carpets, etc.

By order of the office concerned:—
One rolled top office table.

Under instructions from W. W. Smart, Esq., I.C.S., the estate of the late A. W. G. Chakerbutty, Esq., I.C.S.:—

Dining table, chairs, teapoys, writing and marble top wash-hand tables, ice box, tents, saddles, harness, camp table, empty petrol drums, etc.

Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the Administrator-General, Bombay, and the Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. George Burgess, the following:—

A sweet-toned cottage piano, arm chairs, sofas, marble top tables, chest of drawers, dumbwaiter, cabinet, teapoys, hatstand, cupboards, lamps, crockeryware, pictures, corner brackets, looking glass, bead chicks, washing sets, China wall plates, iron bedsteads, mattresses, bird cage, cane chairs and baskets, trousers, blankets, utensils, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

2 rubber tyred glass fronted miniature office broughams.

2 rubber tyred palanquin shaped miniature office shigrams.

1 rubber handsome victoria.

By order of the concerned:—

2 bicycles and one dozen new bicycle tyres.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th February, 1916.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT and G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of Matunga Vadala property advertised for sale TO-DAY has been POSTPONED until further notice.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th February, 1916.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address.—"SURETY," Bombay.

GOLD, SILVER AND PLATINUM.

Old jewellery, Watches, Chains, Nibs, Bangles, Embroideries, Coins, and any other thing containing Precious Metals, PURCHASED FOR CASH.

Bullion and Alloys of every description. SUPPLIED.

For particulars, Write to:—

K. C. A. REMTULLA MULJI & CO
10/12, Mambadevi Road, Bombay.

813

6-30 EXCELSIOR THEATRE 10 p.m.

TWO GREAT STAR ATTRACTIONS! TWO GREAT STAR ATTRACTIONS!

INSTANTANEOUS SUCCESS OF OUR BANDMANN VARIETIES!

Leading English Artistes from the Principal London Variety Theatres. Continually Arriving.

Last few nights! Last few nights! Last few nights!

PROVEANIE TROUPE 6 Wonderful Cyclists, from the Coliseum, London. The world's finest Variety Theatre.

PROVEANIE TROUPE 6 Wonderful Cyclists. from the Coliseum, London. The world's finest Variety Theatre.

THE LONDON FILM CO'S LATEST and GREATEST PRODUCTION.

"THE MIDDLEMAN"

By Henry Arthur Jones, England's great dramatic author.
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Two men are believed to be freemasons by their relatives, but in reality they have only made this excuse for nights of freedom. When they meet, each thinks the other will find him out, not knowing that neither is a mason. A real mason comes along and the complications he causes evoke great laughter.

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The screaming farcical comedy.

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Fun is made through a husband and wife posing as brother and sister in a big boarding house. A parrot who is the guardian angel of an old lady supplies the clue to the hero's nocturnal visit to the wrong room.

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The mystical comedy.

"A MESSAGE FROM MARS."

How a selfish man's vivid dream alters his character and makes him take a kindly interest in his fellows. The messager from Mars was the figures in his fdream who cause him to see the error of his ways.

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The powerful Canadaian Drama

"THE LAND OF PROMISE."

Love at, first sight is a possibility, but this play shows how love may come to two people, not in sympathy at all at the beginning, when they have time to appreciate one another's good points.

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"THE SOLUTION OF THE MYSTERY"

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RIPON THEATRE
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at 9 p. m.
MANAPAMAN
Sunday, 20th February, 1916,
at 3-30 p. m.
TAJEWAPHA
(NEW URDU DRAMA).

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STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published for order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 18th February 1916 was 30.128 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given over.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay 17th February, 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fanr ..	29.942	Inches.
Temperature of Air	72.7	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	64.5	"
Dew point	59 9	"
Relative humidity or Air.....	0.648	"
Extent of cloudy sky (one whole sky cloudy—10)	0.4	"
Maximum Temperature of Air	79.8	"
Minimum do. do	66.4	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	ENE.NW.,NNW.	
Movement of Wind do do	191	Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time.	Depth. on Still.	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth. on Still.
	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri.	18	m 11 5	26 1	18	m 5 20	18 7
		11 40a	28 5		4 55a	16 4
Sat.	19	m 11 40	26 10	19	m 5 46	17 9
					5 28a	16 1
Sun.	20	m 0 6	28 8	20	m 6 12	17 1
		0 14a	27 5		6 0a	16 2
Mon.	21	m 0 33	28 0	21	m 6 38	16 7
		0 49a	27 8		6 31a	16 6
Tues.	22	m 1 1	28 7	22	m 7 4	16 2
		1 26a	27 7		7 2a	17 2
Wed.	23	m 1 30	28 3	23	m 7 32	16 1
		2 ca	27 2		7 36a	18 2
Thur.	24	m 2 0	27 8	24	m 8 7	16 1
		2 52a	26 7		8 16a	19 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Feb.		Sunrise	Sunset
"	18 (Friday)	" 7h. 6m.	" 6h. 40m.
"	19 (Saturday)	" 7h. 6m.	" 6h. 40m.
"	20 (Sunday)	" 7h. 5m.	" 6h. 41m.
"	21 (Monday)	" 7h. 5m.	" 6h. 41m.
"	22 (Tuesday)	" 7h. 4m.	" 6h. 42m.
"	23 (Wednesday)	" 7h. 3m.	" 6h. 42m.
"	24 (Thursday)	" 7h. 3m.	" 6h. 42m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Last Quarter	1916 January	28d. 6h.	5-1m. a.m.
New Moon	" February	3d. 9h.	35-6m. p.m.
First Quarter	" "	11d. 8h.	50-4m. a.m.
Full Moon	" "	19d 7h.	58-6m. a.m.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Feb. 18.

The disturbance which continued to travel eastwards has given widespread rain in the United Provinces and north-east India. The chief amounts were, Darjeeling one and half inches, Jalpaiguri three-quarters, False Point two, Darbhanga and Patna a half, Lucknow one and half, Gorakhpur three-quarters and Bareilly one.

Air is colder and damper than usual in the area of recent rainfall. Weather is again unsettled in Baluchistan.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 18th February, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0.13in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess and day temperature is in defect in the east Punjab; elsewhere humidity and temperature are normal.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore reports 0.23in. of rain and Allahabad 0.34in. Skies are generally clear. The air is damper than usual. Temperature has fallen and is now in defect both during the day and at night in the extreme western districts and during the day over the rest of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in upper Sind and generally clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual at Bombay. Night temperature is generally in defect; day temperature is also below normal at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Poona and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is in defect except in south Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Precipitation has ceased in the Central Provinces, but some showers have again occurred in the east Punjab and the United Provinces. The unsettled conditions have moved out of the reporting area.

Dry weather is likely generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 18th of February 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Max. of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Min. of past 24 hours	Rainfall. Bimidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. total fm Novemb'r to date.	Rainfall. Departure fm Normal to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (17th)	67.1	52.4	76	..	5.10	—3.48
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (17th)	74.1	51.4	57	..	4.79	2.14
PUNJAB—						
Multan	75.0	47.2	64	..	0.13	—0.90
Rawalpindi	66.2	43.1	82	..	2.15	—3.08
Lahore	68.8	48.3	87	..	0.63	—1.54
Hissar	69.0	46.6	89	..	0.35	..
Ambala	64.9	44.3	89	0.13	1.01	—3.32
Delhi	69.0	47.4	91	0.03	1.56	—0.56
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	65.6	48.9	90	..	0.64	—0.60
Mainpuri	65.8	48.4	93	0.04	1.69	—0.99
Jhansi	73.5	48.8	80	..	0.55	—0.79
Cawnpore	68.6	48.9	130	0.23	0.41	—1.15
Allahabad	74.1	51.2	84	0.34	1.01	—0.82
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	76.1	43.8	61	..	..	—0.76
Karachi	75.7	57.8	71	..	0.18	—0.93
Ajmer	70.4	45.3	59	..	0.35	—0.92
Jaipore	71.0	43.1	78	..	0.24	—0.78
Kotah	75.0	53.5	40	..	0.03	—0.65
Mount Abu	62.8	47.9	37	..	0	—0.92
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	77.4	49.3	46	..	0	—0.34
Dwarka	75.4	59.7	58	..	0.19	—0.43
Veraval	72.1	59.0	36	..	0	—0.44
Rajkot	79.6	46.8	32	..	0	—0.42
Bhavnagar	81.6	54.2	48	..	0.01	—0.42
Surat	81.9	55.5	69	..	0	—0.31
Ahmedabad	84.2	56.8	26	..	0	—0.23
Deesa	80.9	53.0	42	..	0	—0.41
Neemuch	74.1	48.0	46	..	0.08	—0.55
Indore	77.3	48.1	50	..	1.13	0.41
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	74.1	49.5	75	..	1.07	—0.89
Saugor	71.8	49.0	75	..	1.25	—0.56
Hoshangabad	78.1	51.4	66	..	1.47	—0.06
Khandwa	82.6	49.3	46	..	0.82	—0.19
Akola	84.2	50 2	41	..	1.95	—0.36
Amroati	80.8	55.3	44	..	1.02	—0.62
Nagpur	82.0	52.7	57	..	1.25	—0.65
Chanda	86.0	54.0	55	..	0.84	—0.79
Raipur	79.7	56.1	72	..	1.25	—0.06
KONKAN—						
Bombay	79.8	62.3	59	.	0.09	—0.45
Ratnagiri	81.5	64.1	69	..	0.12	—0.81
Mormugao	83.3	65.9	78	..	0.94	—0.25
Karwar	85.0	64.0	78	..	1.07	—0.86
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85.9	50.3	38	..	0.16	—0.64
Ahmednagar	88.6	48.7	32	..	3.40	2.13
Poona	84.4	49.3	73	..	0.33	—0.79
Sholapur	87.8	57.4	31	..	1.27	—0.23
Bijapur	88.5	63.6	25	..	0.43	—0.80
Belgaum	85.5	60.1	40	..	1.70	—0.22
Ahmedabad	84.1	55.1	32	..	1.82	0.68
Nizamabad(Indore)	88.8	55 7	59	..	0.03	—0.06
Hyderabad	86.8	65.2	71	..	0.79	—0.63
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.0	70.1	67	..	8.17	4.80
Calicut	88.3	74.6	79	..	13.29	6.96
Cochin	91.8	76.7	76	..	8.84	—0.15
Colombo	89.5	75.1	91	..	27.84	5.30
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85.3	69.2	88	..	20.73	14.18
Bellary	93.2	66.9	38	..	7.28	5.05
Cuddapah	96.3	74.3	72	..	0.44	4.70
Madras	87.2	71.7	86	..	21.24	1.06
Bangalore	88.0	64.9	90	..	3.60	—0.06
Coimbatore	92.9	71.1	83	..	6.76	1.56
Trichinopoly	92.2	73.4	79	..	12.57	4.13
Negapatam	87.1	77.3	83	..	?	?

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The posthumous award of the Victoria Cross to the late Lieutenant-Commander Cookson in recognition of the gallant action in which he lost his life, will direct attention to the effective support which the Navy has afforded to the military expedition which has been operating on the rivers at the head of the Persian Gulf, says the Naval correspondent of "The Times."

The incident in which Commander Cookson won the V.C. is described in the "Gazette." He had already received the D. S. O. for his services in conducting a reconnaissance up a creek of the Euphrates in the armed launch Shushan, when he fell into an ambush, from which, although wounded, he ably extricated his vessel. Of the other officers who are now recognized, two were serving in the Comet at the same time as Commander Cookson met his death; one, an airman, was carrying dispatches between the Comet and General Townshend; while Sub-Lieutenant Tudway, who with others receives the Distinguished Service Cross, commanded the Sumana, an armed launch, on the same occasion.

In all the operations in Mesopotamia, from the time that a force was landed at Fao in November, 1914, continuous assistance has been afforded by gunboat flotillas, and although no naval dispatches have been published, the military officers have spoken in the highest terms of the courage, endurance, and cheerfulness of the seamen in affording effective help under circumstances of great difficulty.

The Comet appears to have been engaged against the enemy on two of the three great rivers in this neighbourhood. Her gunner was treacherously shot at Naseri, on the Karun, in February last, and she is now heard of in the advance to Baghdad, on the Tigris; while, oddly enough, in the retreat after the battle of Ctesiphon, the Turks claim to have captured a gunboat which had been disabled and abandoned, which they called the Kemed, but which may possibly be identified as the Comet.

A NAVAL BRIGADE.

The landing at the mouth of the Shatt-el-Arab was covered by the guns of the Espiegle and Odin, and a naval brigade participated in the capture of Basra. A naval flotilla also assisted at the capture of Qurnah, and was on that occasion commanded by Captain Wilfrid Nunn, who received the D. S.O. for his services. This officer is reported to have accompanied General Townshend in the further operations up the Tigris, and may still be with him. In the expedition up the Euphrates, another naval force was employed, and assisted at the occupation of Nasariyeh on July 27. The report of the operations stated that a gunboat flotilla pushed on ahead of the troops, and shelled the place, which was occupied on the following morning without opposition. The conduct of several officers who participated in the affair has already received recognition in miscellaneous "Gazettes" such as that now published. Among these was Lieutenant-Commander Seymour, who appears to have succeeded Lieutenant-Commander Cookson in command of the Shushan, and who distinguished himself by chasing a Thornycroft patrol boat and sinking her.

In recognition of the services of the naval officers who have thus rendered effective help to their military brethren the "Gazettes" have already shown, including the present one, that, besides Commander Cookson's V.C. five D.S.O.'s and 11 D.S.C.'s have been awarded, in addition to several medals for petty officers and men.

DEMAND FOR BRITISH DYES.

OUTPUT ALREADY DOUBLED,

Speaking on Jan. 21, at the annual meeting of the Huddersfield Chamber of Commerce, Sir Algernon Firth, president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, described as "namby-pamby" the expressions recently used in a letter to the Press by Sir Hugh Bell, Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkshire, in which he said he did not wish England to capture German trade and desired Germany to regain her prosperity.

Sir Algernon said that business men did not take that view. Germany had made war upon us physically, commercially, and economically for many years, and we must fight her and stop speaking of treating Germans as brothers.

Referring to the question of dyes, he said he believed British Dyes (Limited) was a national concern and was going to be a great success, America, Canada and Australia were already asking for its productions, but they had been told they would get dyes in the course of time, as Government requirements would have first to be met. The industry was in the right hands. The Advisory Committee which had been formed to consider what was necessary to continue the enterprise against German competition had made its report, and this would shortly be published. Among the industries which had been considered were those in which Germans had specialized and had gained an absolute monopoly before the war. These were the "key" industries which manufactured basic materials so essential to the important industries of this country. The advisory committee had represented in their report to the Government that immediate steps should be taken, by a subsidy or a guarantee of protection to these new enterprises, to develop them by assuring, in the national interest, remuneration to those engaged in them. The committee hoped to extend investigations to other industries which the Germans had specially studied.

The Mayor (Alderman J. Blamires) said the output of dye stuffs had been doubled since British Dyes took over the concern of Messrs. Read, Holliday, and Sons. Half a million sterling had been spent on new plant, which had been fixed, and a quarter of a million capital had been expended on plant now being made, which was to be used in making something of a character that had not been made in this country before. It was something this country could not do without and in making which they would be competing with Germany.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

(Septuagesima Sunday, 20hth Feb.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle). Church Gate Street—Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral)—Tours in G; Hymns, 83, 170, 309, 106; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Canticles—Woodward in A. Hymns, 423, 489, 223; Collections for Bombay Diocesan Church Society; Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 4.45 p.m., Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong and Sermon at 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass, 8 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Preacher; Rev. J. B. Glass.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba—Chaplain; Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (Englissh) Rev. H. T. Vodden, M.A., (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood M.A., Rev. J. H. Robinson, M.A., (Marathi), Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A. (Gujrati): Rev. L. Hari English Services—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon; Collection for Church Expenses and Poor-Marathi Service, 9 a.m.; Gujarati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road —Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani), Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a.m., Matins. Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu): 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints' Church Malabar Hill.—8 a.m. Matins, 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain: Rev. C. B. Grey Collier; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock. —Chaplain (Vacant) 9-45 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon; Week days, 9 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy; Rev. Fr. Moore, Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m. Holy Communion (English); 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzerathi); 6-30 p.m. Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain; Rev. J. B. Glass, Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 a.m.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 a.m., Evevnsong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6.30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Martins and Litany; 8-0 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Church Expenses.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort; Senior Chaplain Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m. Joint Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Praise List: Psalm 67, tune 152, paraphrase 2, tune 116; Hymns 270, 287 (2nd tune), 351.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

United Free Church of Scotland Wandby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray; 5 p.m. Service for Young people; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. R. M. Gray; 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nikambe English Service 8-30 a.m., Evening Service in Marathi, 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Clare Road Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's School Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church. Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor Rev. A. N. Warner, 11 a.m. Morning Service Rev. F. W. Wood; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. F. W. Wood.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service, 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 4-45 p.m., Sunday School and Adult Bible Class.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service, 6.30 Evening Service; Sunday School at 5 p.m.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission: (Minister Rev. S. Rahator)—8-15 a.m., Byculla; 4-30 p.m. Elphinstone Road, Parel; 6-30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel, (Tamil and Telugu Service).

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor Rev. John Maleta.—9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers Class; 3-15 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 4-30 p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m. Goodwill Hall, Agripada; 9 a.m., Sunday School; 5 p.m. Afternoon Service; Preacher Rev. N. G. Gaikwad.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office) Middle Colaba, Minister Rev. A. E. Hubbard: 9 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 6.30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. A. E. Hubbard: Sunday School and Men's Bible Class from 5 to 6 p.m.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (Opposite Watson's Annexe).—Services —Sunday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching; Saturday 6-30 a.m., 5.15 Sabbath School, Wednesday 6-30 p.m., Bible Study and Prayer Meeting, Pastors: G. W. Petit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

K. C. Cahedral, Kalbadevi. Vicar Rev. Dr. B. De Monte 7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Holy Name Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers Masses, 6 a.m. 8 a.m., 9 a.m., Evening Service 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar Rev. Father Hutemacher. S. J. Mssses, 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m. and 8-30 a.m.; Evening Service 6-30 p.m.

Cavel Church, (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar Rev. M. D'Sa. Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel Bandra Hill, Bandra —9-30 a.m. Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier. Dabur Burrow's Lane) Girgaum Road.—Vicar Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho, 5-20, 6-20, 7-30, and 10-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m.; (Children's) Mass 8-30 a.m. 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Our Lady of Dolours. New Sonapur.—6 and 8 a.m. Mass with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

St. Joseph's, Colaba.—8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service and Benediction.

St. Joseph's Umarkhadi.—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses: 5-30 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road Byculla. Vicar Very Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao Dadar Acting Vicar: Rev. J. J. Dias Sunday Services Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 and 9 a.m., Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

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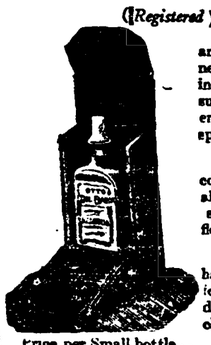

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COMMERCIAL.

FIRE ASSURANCE IN 1915

Reports relating to fire business published last year, says the "Statist," showed that the trading profits from the operations of 1914 were much below the average as a general rule. They were less, indeed, than those shown in any year free from the calamity of a great conflagration for a prolonged period. In only a few isolated cases, confined to companies transacting a comparatively small business, did the trading profit show an increase; in the great majority of instances there was a heavy decrease. Some fire departments showed an actual loss on trading, and usually, where the margin was on the right side of the account, it did not amount to much. Yet in only one case, taking offices with a fire premium income of over £100,000, was the dividend declared in respect of the operations of 1914 decreased, while several increases of dividend were announced. This outcome, in the face of unsatisfactory trading, is due to the conservative methods applied in the past to dividend distributions. In past years, when fire-trading profits were large, the greater proportion thereof was applied to increase the fire reserves, so that interest earnings are now the chief sources from which dividends are provided, and these reserves are now generally so strong that a very small percentage of profit on the premium turnover of a big company is required for the maintenance of its dividend rate.

As far as fire-trading profits are concerned the companies are understood to have fared better in 1915. Looking at the difficulties arising from war conditions this is a matter for which shareholders in fire companies, or in companies in which fire insurance is the chief business, have good cause to be thankful. The question of depreciation in the value of securities has, of course, to be faced; but this element is of much less importance in a fire company than in the case of a life office or department, for fire reserves in the strongest companies, owing to the nature of the business are small as compared with the reserves required for the liabilities of life offices. It is natural under these circumstances to expect that the dividends to be announced by fire companies in 1916, as the result of last year's operations and adjustments, will be, as a whole, quite up to the level of those declared last year.

The results of the home fire business of 1915 are not likely to be so good as was once expected, for a number of heavy losses occurred in the closing days of the year, and the December losses were nearly twice those of the last month of 1914. Taking into account only fires in which the damage amounted to £1,000 or more, the total cost of fires in the United Kingdom during 1915 is reported to have amounted to £4,207,000, as compared with £3,745,100 in 1914 and £3,630,400 in 1913. But the fire premium income on business in this country is believed to have been largely increased in 1915, owing to several causes, one of which is the number of new works dealing with military and naval requirements, and another the revision of values necessitated by the advance in the costs of replacement. A feature of last year's fire loss experience at home is said to have been the number of fires in factories engaged on Government work of various kinds; but it is, indeed, matter for surprise that fire losses were not more numerous and costly than was the case, looking to the pressure of the national demands for the equipment of enormous new forces, involving high speed in production, and to the employment of a multitude of unskilled hands in factories and workshops.

Some of the heaviest losses occasioned by fire in the United Kingdom in 1915 were approximately as follows:—

	£
Tobacco Warehouse at Liverpool Docks	220,000
Bonded Distillery Store, Port Dundas, Glasgow	200,000
Cotton Storage, Trafford Park, Manchester	130,000
Manchester Ship Canal Warehouse, Castlefield	98,000
Bonded Whisky Warehouse, Leith	95,000
Alpha Cotton Mill, Denton	62,000
Creedy House, Crediton	50,000
Drapery Store (Boyes and Co.), Scarborough	46,000
Drapery Store (Hearne's), Waterford	42,000
Dunrobin Castle, Sutherlandshire	40,000

The greater portion of the business of large British fire offices is derived, however, not from the home field, but from other countries, particularly from North America. Canadian fire experience in 1915 seems to have been better than for many years past; and a decided improvement is believed to have been contemporaneous in the much more important sphere of the United States, from which some of our companies draw a preponderating share of their fire premium income. According to the "Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin" of New York, fire losses in the United States and Canada for the first eleven months of 1915 amounted to about £32,000,000, which was less by about £10,000,000 than the corresponding figures for the like period in the preceding year. Fire premiums were probably less in 1915 than in 1914, owing to trade conditions, but a substantially larger trading profit is generally anticipated to favourably influence the accounts for 1915 of British companies engaged in American fire business. The heaviest losses seem to have occurred in the Southern States, especially in connection with the cotton producing and manufacturing industries.

The following is a list of approximate losses in the United States in 1915 involving £100,000 or over:—

	£
Grain Elevator, Newport News, Virginia	500,000
Ordnance Plant, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania	300,000
Cotton Compress Pine Bluff, Arkansas	250,000
Wire Works, Trenton, New Jersey	200,000
Steel Rope Works, Trenton, New Jersey	200,000
Grocery Warehouse, Los Angeles, California	200,000
Conflagration, Hopewell, Virginia	200,000
Lumber, Bayonne New Jersey	160,000
Grain Elevators, Erie, Pennsylvania	150,000
Offices, Detroit, Michigan	140,000
Railroad shops, Marshall, Texas	140,000
Match Factory and Lumber, Oswego, New York	120,000
Lumber, Philadelphia	100,000
School, Warrensburg, Missouri	100,000
Business Block, Champaign, Illinois	100,000
Business Block, Spokane, Washington	100,000
Oilworks, Poughkeepsie, New York	100,000
Winery, Fresno, California	100,000
Furniture Factory and adjoining premises, Chicago	100,000
Business Block, Russellville, Alabama	100,000
Business Section, Ardmore, Oklahoma	100,000
Tobacco Warehouse, Richmond, Virginia	100,000
Pier, Seattle, Washington	100,000
Cotton Compress, Augusta, Georgia	100,000
Cotton Compress, Altus, Oklahoma	100,000

A new feature in the fire insurance history of 1915 was the Government scheme of insurance against aircraft and bombardment risks. The tariff fire companies had decided early in the history of the War that these hazards were too experimental for them to undertake, while it was a matter of surprise to many of their policyholders that they were not protected against them by their policies. It was urged in several quarters, with a good deal of force, that the Government should relieve citizens whose property might be destroyed by the enemy from losses for which they were in no way responsible and which occurred through hostile operations against the country, and which were not directed against themselves as individuals. Some support to this view was indicated from Government compensation having been made in some of the losses arising from early raids. However, it was ultimately decided that property owners should protect themselves by insurance the rates quoted being of very moderate amounts compared with those which had been charged by nontariff offices and Lloyd's underwriters, some of whom must have made a considerable profit from their transactions in this kind of insurance before the adoption of the state scheme. The Government decided to conduct this business through the agency of approved insurance companies allowing them 15 per cent. of the premiums in respect of commission to their agents (which has been fixed at 5 per cent.) and clerical expenses. A large business has been done in this way, but the profit to the companies, if any, must be of very small dimensions.

Business in British colonies showed no special feature, except heavy fires in South Africa caused by rioting. The companies were found not to be liable in these cases.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Feb. 17th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	3,000
" " Sales of East Indian ..	750
" " Imports	Nil.
Mid Americans	7.89— 3
Egyptians F G. F.	11.95+ 5
New York 11 a.m, (As known in Liverpool at closing time) ..	Mar..11.64—11
	May..12.87—10
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	Mar..11.34—11
	May..11.64—11

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 18.

Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	Nil.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.	7.63
Feb.-Mar.	7.59
Mar.-Apl.	7.58
Apl.-May.	7.56
May-June.	7.55
June-July.	7.53
July-Aug.	7.50
Aug.-Sept.	7.41
Sept.-Oct.	7.32
Oct.-Nov.	7.26
Nov.-Dec.	7.22
Dec.-Jan.	7.18
Jan.-Feb.	7.14

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 17th.

Month.	To-day's closing price.	Decline on previous close.
Feb.	7.69	5
Feb. Mar.	7.65	4
Mar.-April.	7.64	5
April-May	7.62	5
May-June.	7.61	4
June-July.	7.59	4
July-Aug.	7.56	5
Aug.-Sept.	7.47	5
Sept.-Oct.	7.38	4
Oct.-Nov.	7.32	4
Nov.-Dec.	7.28	3
Dec.-Jan.	7.24	3
Jan.-Feb.	7.20	3

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 17th.

Months.	To-day's price.
March	11.67—11
May	11.87— 6
July	11.96— 5

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 17th.

M.G. Bengal, "Good" ..	5.75
" " "Fully Good" ..	5.90
" " "Fine" ..	6.05
" Bhownuggar, "Good" ..	6.19
" " "Fully Good"	6.33
" " "Fine" ..	6.48
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, "Good" ..	6.20
" " "Fine" ..	6.50
M.G. Broach, "Good" ..	7.45
" "Fully Good" ..	7.60
" "Fine" ..	7.75
" Scinde, "Good" ..	5.70
" " "Fully Good" ..	5.85
" " "Fine" ..	6.00

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Feb. 17th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion ..	54,800,000	Inc.	500,000
Public Deposits.	51,500,000	Dec.	11,100 000
Other do.	99,200,000	"	1,300,000
Govt. Securities.	32,800,000	No change.	
Other do ..	95,200,000	Dec.	13,300,000
Notes and Gold.	40,700,000	Inc.	8 0,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 27% of the Liabilities.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.

London, Feb. 17th.

Transfers on Calcutta Rs. 7,00,000 @ ¼ /532.
Transfers Deferred on Calcutta Rs. 6,00,000 @ ⅛, ⅛.
Bills on Bombay Rs. 14,000 @ ¼, ⅛.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 16th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	21,000
" Exports to Great Britain	8,000
" " to Continent ..	8,000
Futures at New York March ..	11.50—18
Futures at New York May ..	11.74—16
Spot Cotton at New York ..	11.60—25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	11.43—13
Futures at New Orleans March ..	11.21—19
Futures at New Orleans May ..	11.50—20
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	9½
Demand Bills	4.76.00
Silver Commercial Bars	56⅝

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 17th.

Bar Silver Spot	26 7/8—1/16
Closing tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August, 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5⅛ Unchanged.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	5 3/16 Unchanged.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5⅛ Unchanged.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5⅛ Unchanged.
Interest day to day loans	4½ Unchanged.
Interest 7 day market loans	4½ Unchanged.
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£ 210,000
Consols 2½ %	58 5/16+1/16 Unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3½% nominal.	54½ Unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	80⅜ Unchgd.
Government Securities 3%	69½ Unchgd.
Ex: on London at Paris Francs	28.03 + .03

WAR LOANS.

London, Feb. 17th.

3½ % 1925—1928 ..	.. £88½ Unchgd.
4½ % 1925—1945 ..	.. £96 15/16+1/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS REPORT.

London, Feb. 17th.

WHEAT.

No Quotations for Indian Wheats.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Feb.-Mar. Sellers unchgd. 67/9
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. March Sellers unchgd. 68

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales } February unchgd. 68/6

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley.—Not offered.

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Feb.-Mar. Sellers unchgd. 83/9
Toria R peseed Feb.-Mar. Buyers unchgd. 74

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 16th.

Linseed Calcutta Feb.-Mar. Buyers 82/6

London, Feb. 17th.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-March Sellers unchgd. 77
Linseed Calcutta Feb.-March Value 82/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Feb.-Mar. Hull Buyers unchgd. £14-7-6

METALS.

English best Selected Copper unchgd.	£129
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£106½+2
Copper Braziers	£141 Unchanged.
Yellow Metal	15½ Unchanged.
Hard Spelter	65 Unchanged.
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9 Unchanged.
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool,	£27-5-0 Unchanged.
Pig Iron, No. 1, Gartsherrie	£5-15-0 Unchanged.

FREIGHT.

Coals: Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb. 16th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta March-April	19/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay & Karachi March-April	19/7½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta March-April	21/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, March-April	21/10½

London, Feb. 17th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta March-April	19/4½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi March-April	19/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta March-April	21/7½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi March-April	21/9

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar. Sellers	3/2½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar.	3/7

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bmobay, Feb. 18.

The market this morning opened at Rs. 285 for Broach and ruled fairly steady with very little business passing.

At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 283½ owing to lower New York closing advices. No business of any importance has been reported.

Ready cotton is in fair demand.
We quote:—
F. G. Bengal 214½.
Fine Akola March 259½.
Fine Akola March 263½.
Good Broach April 283½.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery.
M.G. Broach			285	Apr. 1916
M.G. Bengals		222/3	..	Jan. 1917
M.G. Bengals	229	217½	..	Mar. 1916
M.G. Sind Punjab ..	219	..	..	"
M G. Khandesh	241	228/9	..	"
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	277	..	..	"
M.G. Nagpore	277	..	..	"
M.G. Akola Khgm.. ..	261/2	..	..	"
" "	265/6	..	..	May 1916
M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	..	..	..	..
M G. Broach	285	..	..	Mar. 1916
H G. Westerns	..	..	275	A/May '16
M.G. "	..	..	287	"
H.G. Bhagalkote.. ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Compta	..	..	305	"
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	303	"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 18th February, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..
	225	223	215	..Ready.
Bengals (M.G.)	..	228	216	..25 March.
	..	232	220	..25 May.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	215	206	..Ready.
	..	219	207	..25 March.
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	238	226	..Ready.
	..	239	227	..26 March.
	..	248	..	..25 May.
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	244	..Ready
Barsee	..	..	268	..Ready
Oomra M. G. (Fair-Staple)	..	256	248	..Ready
	..	..	..	..25 May
Akola-Kghm.	..	258	250	..Ready.
Karanja (M.G.)	..	260	252	..25 March.
	..	263	..	..25 May
Oomrawatee description M.G.	..	259	251	..Ready.
	..	262	..	..25 March
Dhamangaum	..	263	255	..Ready.
Poolgaum(M.G.	..	268	..	..25 March
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	268	260	..Ready.
	..	273	..	..25 March
Nagpore	..	275	267	..Ready.
Kamptl (M.G.)	..	277	..	..25 March
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	275	267	..Ready.
	..	277	..	..25 March
Broach (M.G.)	..	278	275	..Ready
	..	283	280	..25 March
	..	287	..	283 25 April
Mathia (M.G.)	..	239	227	..Ready.
	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	277 April/May
Sawdg. Dharwar	..	..	..	306 April/May
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	282 April/May
	..	..	..	..
" (H.G.)	..	..	..	274 April/May
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	304 April/May
Miraj (M. G.)	..	..	..	308 April May
	..	..	..	..

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise started) "Jaitha Terms," i.e." inclusive of 8 annas per vale of Muccadum allowance.

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths.	1915-16	1914-15	Difference.
Khandesh ..	236,961	104,293 pl.	132,668
Central India ..	63,242	23,123 pl.	40,119
Barsi & Nagar ..	145,192	49,525 pl.	95,667
Berar	409,337	201,200 pl.	208,128
Central Provinces	104,457	108,038 —	3,581
Compta & Dhar-war	50,893		
Northrs-Westerns.	29,898	23,002 pl.	76,464
Coconada.	9,040		
Tinnevelly and Cambodia.	9,635		
Dholleras.. ..	47,207	13,040 pl.	34,167
Broach	34,088	435 pl.	33,653
Rajputana ..	36,305		
N. W. Prov. ..	264,799	235,793 pl.	195,208
Sind-Punjab. ..	129,897		
Persian ..	399	21 pl.	378
American ..	....	....	....
Egyptian ..	634	447 pl.	187
Other Sorts ..	2,081	788 pl.	1,293
Total ..	1,574,065	759,714 pl.	814,351

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE,

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 17th February 1916:—

Cotton	15,455 Bales.
Wheat	4,085 cwts.
Linseed	7,050 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	3,355 "
Ginjellyseed	5,953 "
Poppyseed	824 "
Groundnuts	7,134 "
Castorseed	11,132 "
Rice	6,237 "
Myrabollams	2,327 "
Cottonseed	24,883 "
Mowraseed	790 "
Gram	646 "
Joowar	3,086 "
Maize	9 "
Barley	6,555 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Feb. 18th—4 p. m.

	Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30		44 0 0	6 9 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30		43 8 0	6 8 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla.		43 0 0	6 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi.		6 10 0	7 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore		6 8 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore		7 6 0	7 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..		8 3 0	8 9 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..		7 15 0	8 5 0
Teelseed, White 85-15..		41 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..		40 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..		39 8 0	....
Teelseed, Black		36 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White		7 8 0	8 0 0
Groundnuts		43 0 0	....
Mowraseed		3 8 0	3 12 0
Forward.		Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May ..		6 9 9	
Linseed May		8 11 6	

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1/32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 5-32d
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1.16d. April

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 11-16d.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 13-32d. April
Francs 3 m-s. do.	194½
60 d.s. Hong-Kong	140½
Do. Shanghai	190½
Do. Yokohama	152½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-15-0
Australian Do.	25-2-0
Bombay Do.	24-12-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-2-0
English Dragons	15-3-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	68-11-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bmobay, Feb. 18.

The Cotton Mill Share Market kept firm to-day, but the business done was on a scanty scale.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred sharse improved by a few points.

In Mill shares for March delivery Davids closed at Rs. 485.

Fazulbhai changed hands at Rs. 437½.

Standarus were placed at Rs. 1,052½ but later on at Rs 1,047½.

Madhavji were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,307½ to Rs. 1,300.

Currimbhai stood unchanged at Rs. 232½ and Indore-Malwas at Rs. 262½.

Centrals were placed at Rs. 2,070 and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,540.

Bank of India shares improved to Rs. 64 X. D.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares kept unchanged at Rs. 860.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares opened at Rs. 227 improved to Rs. 230 but closed at Rs. 229.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares kept steady at Rs. 120. Deferred opened at Rs. 353½ touched Rs. 360 but closed at Rs. 356½.

Central India Mining shares changed hands at Rs. 29.

Central Provinces Railway shares were placed at Rs. 113.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 84 7/8.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds kept unchanged at Rs. 95.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18.

At to-day's market jute mill shares attracted more attention with a stronger inquiry resulting in a fair volume of business. Prices were well maintained on the whole and in some instances shewed an upward tendency especially in case of 10 rupee shares. In other directions the market was dull. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bhalgora 25, Raneegunge 29/12, 30, Standard 26/8.

Jute:—Alliance Ord 340, Barnagore Ord 86,87, Belvedere Ord 270, 271, Clive Ord 113/12, 114, 115, 115/8, Delta Prefs 104, Empire Ord 24/6, 24/8, 24/10, Fort Gloster Ord 344/8, 345, Fort William Ord 116, 117, 118, Fort William Prefs 120, Gourepore Ord 380, Howrah Ord 196, 197, Hooghly Prefs 13/4, Kamarhatty Ord 312/8 to 315, Kankinarrah Ord 392, 394, 395, 396, Kelvin Ord 349 to 351, Northbrook Ord 23/8, 23/10, Soorah Ord 124.

Tea: Tukvar 270.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Nagpore Cotton Ord 82, Burn and Co. 6 per cent. Prefs 102. Burn and Co. 6 per cent. Debentures 104. Champran Sugar 120.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 84/12 to 85 and small lots were done at Rs. 85/2 to 85/4.

TT STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

There were no tenders for Sterling Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale yesterday.

INCREASE IN PRICE OF PETROL.

AN EXPLANATION FROM BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 18.

With reference to the message from Calcutta wired on Thursday stating that the unexpected 25 per cent. increase in the price of petrol in India is due to heavy increase in the price of the containers, a local paper says that the statement is not correct, the increase is due to obvious causes which, of course, cannot be stated. The extent of the increase is also not correctly 25 per cent. it should be four annas per gallon both for petrol and benzite.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS.

In connection with the donation of Rs. 1 lakh made by Sardar Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Bart., C.I.E., towards the establishment and maintenance of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, and of the donations of Rs. 2,25,000 made by Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas, Kt., and Rs. 1,20,000 made by the trustees of the will of the late Mr. Navroji Manekji Wadia, C.I.E., for the endowment of chairs in some branches of commerce in connection therewith, the Bombay Government have directed that the following professorships and lectureship in the College shall be associated with the names of the several donors as indicated below:—

Principal and Senior Professor [at present Mr. P. L. Anstey, B.Sc. (Econ.), London] to be designated Principal and Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas Professor of Economic Theory and History.

Second Professor (post vacant for the present) to be designated Navroji Manekji Wadia Professor.

Lecturer [at present Mr. Mohan Lal Tannan, B. Com. (Birmingham), Bar.-at-Law] to be designated Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal Lecturer on Banking.

Under the schemes referred to above, Government have the power to determine from time to time for what particular branch or branches of commerce the professorships and lectureship named after the several donors shall be maintained. It is accordingly understood that the arrangements made in the last paragraph are subject to modification in future.

Mr. G. H. B. Jackson, District and Sessions Judge of Calicut, has sentenced one Ezhuva to undergo five years' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of counterfeiting the King's coins.

Children make faces when you suggest castor oil or pills. No wonder. So would you. Why not give them Kasagra, the palatable laxative? So good, they'll want more.

D. 7

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 18.

Warley	Baag	Alexandria
Kenkon Maru	Takai	Port Said
Horatius	Thomson	Port Said

DEPARTURES

Feb. 18.

Meteor	Remmersen	Balik Papain

The following vessels entered the Dock for loading

Steamer:—Lady Charlotte	(to arrive)	for Liverpool
" Shirala	(to arrive)	for Calcutta
" Kenkon Maru		for Kobe

The following steamers received port clearance on Friday:—

Steamer:— Querimba for Rangoon

Feb. 18.

S. S. Totomi Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Totomi Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 17th and is due here in the afternoon of the 21st instant.

S. S. Warley:—The steamer Warley, 2,647 tons, Captain W. B. Baag, arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday from Alexandria, which port she left on the 1st instant, in ballast.

S. S. Kinkon Maru:—The steamer Kinkon Maru, 3,423 tons, Captain T. Takai, arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday from Port Said, which port she left on the 31st ultimo, in ballast.

S. S. Horatius:—The steamer Horatius, 2,397 tons, Captain A. M. Thomson, arrived here on Friday from Port Said, in ballast.

S. S. Meteor:—The steamer Meteor, 2,545 tons, Captain J. Remmersen, sailed on Friday for Balik Papan, in ballast.

S. S. Querimba:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Querimba, 4,937 tons, Captain H. W. Bamber, will sail to-day for Rangoon, in ballast.

Friday, 18th Feb. 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B. Bombay Maru	Kobayashi	N. Y. Kaisha
C. & N. Katunga	Forsyth	W. & A. G. & Co
D.&E. Ilwen	Paul	W. & A. G. & Co
F. Reimer	Lemostre	T. M. & Co
M. Forfar	Venus	W. & A. G. & Co
N. Strathern	McKenzie	W. & A. G. & Co
O. Medomsley		T. M. & Co
Q. Arum	Kent	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Irrawadi	B. S. N. Co
Kaveri	B. S. N. Co
Sabermati	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Glenmay	Brown	W. & A. G. & Co
5 Rahmani	Wheeler	T. M. & Co
7 Porto-di-Alexandretta	Tonpuyo	M. Italiana
12 & 13 Orenara	Maclean	M. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Malta	Talbot	P. & O. Co
3 Rinaldo		J. P. & Co
4 Querimba	Bamber	M. M. & Co
5. Kashmir	Stone	P & O. S. N. Co

M. W. D. D.

Kowsit	Wilson	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Horatius	Thomson	
Kenon Maru	Takai	
Lady McCallum	Robins	M. M. & Co
Warley	Baag	
Subedar	Crebin	Asiatic S.U. & Co
Santaren	Chapman	T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

Feb. 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Madomsley (s) 195 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 46 bales wool, H. K. M. Jaitha; 45 bales wool, J. Rajmall; 32 bales wool, J. Mulchand; 26 bales wool, M. Balia; 100 bales cotton yarn, Greaves Cotton and Co. ...

Katunga (s) 2 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas and Co.; 5 cwts. kismiss, S. Rawji and Co.

Lady Charlotte (s) 2,000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.; 50 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J. David and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kashmir (s) 326 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 1 bale cow hides, A. H. Bundally; 30 cwts. deer horns, J. M. Rahimtoola; 793 cwts. dry ginger, M. Jafferbhoy; 210 cwts. turmuric, M. Jafferbhoy; 50 cwts. gum olibanum, A. H. Mawji and Co.; 32 cwts. gum Arabic, A. H. Mawji and Co.; 450 cwts. casein, Duncan Stratton and Co.; 35 cases bristles, J. A. Begbie and Co.; 2 pots rose oil, M. A. Patharia; 1,060 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kashmir (s) 2 cases cotton and silk goods L. A. Bastuvala.

FOR HULL.

Ilwen (s) 4,000 cwts. castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 82 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co

Warley Pickering (s) 1,161 cwts. castor seed, E. Purshotum.

Forfar (s) 5,200 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL OR U. K. PORTS.

Warley Pickering (s) 2,500 tons manganese ore, T. Morrison and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Remier (s) 10 cases ganja, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR OSAKA.

Kinkon Maru (s) 1,550 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Kinkon Maru (s) 1,250 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 589 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Bombay Co.; 3,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, H. Surajmal and Co.; 200 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co.

Malta (s) 33 bales sheep skins, Osman Hassam and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bombay Maru (s) 13 cwts. logwood, M. B. Kaisha; 2 bales wool, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay Maru (s) 62 cwts. gum bhesabole, A. H. Mawji and Co.

Malta (s) 254 cwts. gum olibanum, A. Chagla and Co.; 60 cwts. sharkfins, R. Dhunjee and Co.; 15 cwts. fishmaws, R. Dhunjee and Co.; 4 cwts. genda horns, M. H. E. Ellias; 100 bales cotton yarn, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta (s) 200 bales cotton twist C. Bomanji and Co.

IMPORTS.

Feb. 18.

S. S. Kashmir from Shanghai, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—6 cases cotton yarn, 581 cases silk piece-goods, 13 cases paper, 25 cases cotton and silk goods, 47 cases cotton goods, 360 drums red lead, 2,570 bags sugar, 3 cases umbrellas, 50 bags sesa seeds, 26 bundles gunnies cut p

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Royal Opera House, Matinee: "The Sign of the Cross," 4-30 p.m.; "Passers-By," 9-30 p.m.

Gokhale Anniversary Meeting, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m.

Major W. G. Liston's lantern lecture on "The Milk Problem of Indian Cities and How It Can be Solved." Prarthana Mandir Girgaum, 6-30 p.m.

Intercollegiate Debate between Sydenham College of Commerce and St. Xavier's College on "Is fiscal autonomy the only means of developing the resources of India?" St. Xavier's College Hall, 5 p.m.

Bombay Races.

Young Men's Hindu Association, Prof. J. D. Bharda's public lecture on "The Enjoyment of Poetry," Girgaum Back Road, 6.15 p.m.

MONDAY, Feb. 21.

Lady Willingdon returns from Delhi in the morning.

Municipal Corporation Meeting.

TUESDAY, February 22.

Bombay Art Society's Conversazione, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, February 23.

Western India Lawn Tennis Championship, entries close.

Anthropological Society of Bombay, Annual General Meeting, Town Hall, 6 p.m.

SUNDAY, February 20.

Mr. C. P. DeCunha's Lecture on "Classical v. Romantic Art," under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall, 6-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m., 10 p.m., Bandmann Varieties.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Business Notice.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.), should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previous'y marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing M.S. for the Press correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their M.S. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

Domestic Occurrences.

IN MEMORIAM.

Not upon us or ours the Solemn Angel
Hath evil wrought;
The funeral anthem is a glad evangel;
The good die not.
God calls our loved ones; but we lose not wholly
What He has given.
They live on earth in thought and deed, as truly
As in His heaven.

REQUIEM HIGH MASS.

On Monday the 21st instant, there will be a Requiem High Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Dr. L. P. Gomes at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.), at the Cathedral Bhuleshwar Bombay. Relations and friends kindly accept this intimation.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A. D. C., Commanding.

Feb. 19.

Fort.

Orderly N. C. Officers for the week ending 26th February 1916:—

Sergeant C. H. Partridge and Lce.-Corpl. D. Blythe.

Salsette.

Orderly N. C. Officers for the week ending 26th February 1916:—

Lce.-Sergt. F. B. Sadler and Corpl. J. W. Hughes.

Riding School, Fort.—Daily for Recruits and members in possession of remounts at 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Khaki shirts, Regimental saddles and swords.

Riding School, Santa Cruz.—Daily for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts at 7 a.m.

Musketry.—The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved this week and for members who have not completed their Class Firing. Train leaves Church Gate Station Saturday afternoon 3-3 p.m. Sunday morning 7-5 a.m.

Class for N. C. Officers.—Class for N. C. Officers under Captain H. J. Wallis (I.A.) on Monday 21st instant at 6-15 p.m. Rendezvous Volunteer Club Marine Lines.

Parades.—"A" and "B" Troops will parade on Wednesday 23rd instant at 7-15 a.m. Rendezvous Church Gate Station (All members will attend).

Dress.—Drill order with arms, khaki shirts.

"C" and "D" Troops will parade as follows:—

Tuesday 22nd instant, 7 a.m. Rendezvous Jackal Club Flats.

Dress.—Drill order with arms, khaki shirts.

Wednesday 23rd instant 7 a.m. Class for N. C. Officers. Rendezvous Camp Riding School.

Friday 25th instant at 7 a.m. Sword Exercise (All members will attend). Rendezvous Corps Riding School. Dress.—Drill order, with swords, khaki shirts.

Motor Cyclists Detachment.—Motor Cyclists will parade for road reconnaissance on Sunday 20th instant at 8 a.m. Rendezvous Andheri.

Embarkation.—Duty on Tuesday 22nd instant at 7 a.m. at Alexandra Dock, Jetty end. Members detailed by Troop Leaders will attend.

Signalling Class.—Members are requested to return all signalling Flags in their possession to Headquarters, Council Road immediately.

Annual Camp.—It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Exercise will take place at Santa Cruz from the 11th to 21st March 1916.

Inspection.—The General Officer Commanding, Bombay Brigade, will inspect the Corps on the morning of Tuesday the 21st March.

A. E. BAIRD, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Feb. 19.

31. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is alloted as follows:—

"G" Coy. Tuesday, February 22nd.
"G" Coy. February 24th.
"E" Coy. Friday, February 25th

All men in above companies must complete their musketry on above dates. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

33. Clothing.—No clothing or Equipment will be issued from Quarter-master's Stores during March.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

NOTICE.

It is proposed to hold Competitions under service conditions on the Range at Ghat Kopar as follows:—

Sunday March 5th for Marksmen only.
Sunday March 12th for 1st Class Shots only.
Sunday March 19th for 2nd Class Shots only

Sunday March 26th for Recruits only.

Full details will be published later, but probably individual and team competitions will be held on each of the above dates. Men will only be allowed to fire on the dates allotted to their classification in the Annual Return of Musketry for the current season.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. B. Pennington, V.D., Commanding.

February 18.

No. 65.—DUTIES.

Duties for the week commencing 13th February 1916:—

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. A. S. White.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. W. Grimshaw.

No. 67.—PARADES.

The parade at Mahaluxmi Battery which has been ordered to take place on Saturday the 19th inst. is now cancelled.

There will be a Battery Drill Parade at Mahaluxmi Battery at 7.30 a.m. on Sunday next the 20th inst. All members are requested to attend.

No. 3 Company, Kirkee.

Practice will take place on 19th March, 1916. All members must attend this practice unless a Medical Certificate is furnished to the Officer Commanding, No 3 Company, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

Members are therefore requested to attend the following parades:—

BATTERY DRILL.

Sundays:—11 a.m. at Factory Gate.
Fridays:—8 45 p.m. at Factory Gate.

GUN DRILL.

Wednesdays:—8 a.m. at Factory Gate.

There will be a parade in Uniform on Sunday the 20th idem.

Any member who intends going on leave must also make an application to the Officer Commanding.

Sd. J. DODDS, 2nd Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Victoria Gardens this evening, from 5-45 to 7-30.

March.—The Advance Guard ..... Hume
Polonaise.—Masken ..... Faust
Valse.—Jennesse Doree ..... Waldteufel
Selection.—Reminiscences of the Plantation ..... Chambers
Spanish Serenade.—La Paloma ..... Yardier
Oriental Piece.—Kismet ..... Markey
Two Step.—Mr. Jolly Boy ..... Pense

BAND AT THE BOMBAY RACE COURSE.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play this afternoon a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 2-45.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant College Library, today, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL SUNDAY CLASS

Mr. V. B. Velinkar will conduct the moral instruction class for children to-morrow at 8 a.m. (S.T.) in New English School, C. P. Tank. Students of any Vernacular or Anglo-Vernacular School are allowed to attend.

D. E. ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated during January in this dispensary was 599, of whom 31 were males, 275 females and 293 children.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.

A charity sermon will be preached by Rev. Fr. Alban Goodier, S.J. Rector of St. Xavier's College, in aid of the St. Vincent de Paul Society at the St. Igantius Church, Jacob Circle, to-morrow at 8-30 a.m. Friends and well-wishers are cordially invited to attend.

GIRL'S FATAL FALL FROM 1ST FLOOR

Fatmabai, a Mahomedan girl aged five years, residing in Ripon Road on the first floor of a house, fell down the verandah and broke her skull. She died in the J. J. Hospital where she had been removed.

STUDENTS' CIRCLE.

Under the auspices of the above institution Mr. M. G. Goregaokar (Editor, "Kshatraduta") will deliver a public lecture in Marathi on "The Present Controversy regarding Self-Government" in the Bombay New English School this evening at 5-30 (S.T.)

Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, Principal, New English School, will preside.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION.

The adjourned meeting of the Kanara Saraswat Literary Society will be held tomorrow in the Association Hall, Gamdevi, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. G. L. Amladi will read a paper on the "History of Religious and Social Reform in India." Mr. R. S. Padbidri will preside.

UNION SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of this Society a public meeting will be held to-morrow in the Society's Hall, situated near Mandvi Police Station, under the presidentship of Mr. Jamnadas Dhvarkadas Dharamsey. Mr. Kanialal M. Munsi, (advocate) will deliver a lecture on "Hindu Civilisation" in Gujarati. Mr. Gelabhai Devsey Dharamsey will entertain the audience with music on the occasion.

PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The meeting of the Members of the General Board of the Bomonji Dinshaw Petit Parsi General Hospital which was to have been held yesterday in the Elphinstone Circle was postponed on account of want of quorum. It has been decided to convoke the meeting on the 22nd instant Tuesday at 5-30 p.m.

SPRING LECTURE SERIES.

The first lecture of the 30th Spring Lecture Series of the Hindu Union Club will be held in the Girgaum Gujarati Municipal School, Girgaum Back Road, this evening at 6 p. m. when Mr. G. B. Vaidya, will speak on the "Life of Annie Beasant" in Marathi. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna will open the series and preside.

SARASWAT BRAHMAN SAMAJ.

A general meeting of the Saraswat Brahman Samaj will be held at Hirabag, C. P. Tank Road, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on Sunday, the 20th instant to present Messrs. V. N. Naik, (Bombay), and Ganesh Ramchandra Sharma, (Khanapur), with gold medals for eminent literary services to the Gaud Saraswat Brahman Community.

BLUE BOOK QUARTERLY.

As there appears to be a demand for a vernacular edition of the Blue Book Quarterly the Bombay Government have directed that a Marathi edition should be published experimentally. If after the lapse of a year the sales of this publication are found to be satisfactory, the question of issuing editions in the other vernaculars will be considered.

LADIES' CELEBRATION OF GOKHALE ANNIVERSARY.

A meeting of the students of the Seva Sadan Home Classes and the Normal Classes for Women and of their teachers and workers will be held in the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) to celebrate the 1st Anniversary of Mr. G. K. Gokhale's death. The meeting will be open to any other ladies that may like to attend.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association, Mr. J. D. Bharda, Principal, New High School, will deliver a public lecture to-day at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) on "The Enjoyment of Poetry" in the premises of the Association, opposite China Baug, Girgaum Back Road, when the Rev. Dr. Scott, will preside. Mr. Thakurlal Desai will expound Bhagwat Gita in English to-morrow the 20th instant at 9 a. m. (S.T.)

UP-COUNTRY PARSI FOUND DEAD.

Sorabji Aderji Giara, a Parsi aged about 35, who had arrived in Bombay on Thursday afternoon from Nagpore and was living in the Cyrus Hotel, after taking his meals went out and returned at 10 p.m. and went to bed. Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock as he did not come out of his bed and would not speak or open the door, his room was forced open when it was found that Sorabji had died in his bed. It is presumed that the death was due to heart-failure.

FATALITY AT ALEXANDRA DOCKS.

The Acting Coroner, Dr. Nunan, held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of a labourer named Khima Dagroo, whose dead body was found at the Alexandra Docks, lying between two rails with the head crushed, as already reported.

The jury returned a verdict that the death was caused by the deceased having had his head crushed by a railway wagon at the Alexandra Dock. It was not possible to say how this occurred, but the probabilities were in favour of its being accidental.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Six attacks and three deaths from plague and nineteen attacks and eight deaths from small-pox occurred in the city on Thursday, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Mazagon reported each an attack of plague, Worli one attack and a death, Parel two attacks and a death and Bhuleshwar one death. There were no cholera cases. The total mortality during the day was 97, as compared with 54 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 68 of 1914. The number of rats caught was 2,482, out of which 69 were found to be plague stricken.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following passengers have booked their passages by the P. and O. s. s. Kashmir leaving Bombay to-morrow:—

Mr and Mrs H Balkwill, Mr H K Banks, Mr D D Campbell, Mrs G Kendall Channer, Mr J L Cottle, Mr N B Court, Mr P Cruickshank, Mr N Gantzer, Mr S Lawrence, Mrs Maynard, Mr D McHarg, Miss G E Mitton, Mr C L Philip, Mr F J Read, Mrs Sayers, Mr J I Solomon, Mr A C Squires, Mr and Mrs J J B S Thubron, Mr F D Topham, Mr and Mrs A H Vernede, Mr J White, Mr G Wiles I.C.S., Mr E A Woodhouse, Mr and Mrs J B Gray, Mr J Bourne, Mr Greig, Mr S Ezra, Miss G Green, Mr E C Carter, Mrs Carter infant and nurse, Master E Carter, Master W D Carter, Mr J B Saunders, Mr P R Danner, Mr H Haas, Mr J Maitland, Miss H Deakin, Mr A E Arnold, Mrs Prescott-Decie, Mrs Sheriff Mitchell, Mrs T C Plowden, Miss Rhodes.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

UNIVERSITY REPRESENTATIVES.

The election by the Fellows of the University of Bombay of their representatives on the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday. There were three candidates for the two seats allotted to the University. The two sitting members, Sir T. B. Nariman and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, were elected. The votes secured by each candidate were:

1 Sir T. B. Nariman 60
2 The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad 56
3 Mr. V. P. Vaidya 28

The death is announced of Mr. Edwin Collard Russell, partner of Messrs. Kellner and Co., in Calcutta. He was 57 years of age and was very well known in Calcutta and also in masonic circles. The cause of the death was cerebral malaria.

The United Provinces Government have proscribed the following publications (1) A collection of poems in Urdu entitled "Nazmi-Wajahat" (poems of Wahajat); (2) a leaflet in Bengali entitled "Swadhin Bharat" and "arise, awwake and seek instruction from those who know and be enlightened."

A meeting of the Punjab Historical Society will be held in the Senate Hall, Lahore on Monday evening, the 28th February, when Shaikh Abdul Quadir will read a paper on an unpublished diary of Sikh times.

BELGIANS' HEROIC STAND AGAINST HUNS.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE BY A BELGIAN SOLDIER.

Mons. Roberts Wonters of the 17th Battery, Belgian Army, delivered a lecture last night at the Excelsior Theatre, Bombay, on "The Fighting in Belgium," illustrating his story with some notable photographs taken during the heat of the actions. H. E. Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, presided and there was a large company present, including Mons. Roberts Chaidron, Consul for Belgium in Bombay. The lecturer, who is a handsome young brigadier in the 17th Battery of the Belgian Army, was a student at the famous University of Louvain before the outbreak of the war, and was with the heroic Belgian Army at the fighting at Malines, Termonde, Ypres, Dixmude and Louvain.

Mons. Wonters began by thanking the audience for having come to listen to the story of his country during the first three months of the war. He expressed the warmest thanks in the name of his people for the generous sympathy extended to them by the people of India, and he appealed for further generous subscriptions to the Belgian Fund. Coming to the subject of the lecture, he said that when Belgium received the outrageous German ultimatum which asked them to save themselves and sell the honour of their country, the nation unanimously resolved to resist the invaders and die rather than surrender. On the tragic night of August 3rd, the heroic King of Belgium called his council and pronounced the historic words "We will resist to the end; they shall only pass over my dead body." And the whole world knew how the Belgians had kept their word. The lecturer described the state of public feeling in Belgium, where he said they never expected to have to go to war because they thought war was impossible. Even while they had mobilised and were marching to the frontiers, they thought the talk of war was all rubbish.

NATIONAL SERVICE IN BELGIUM.

The lecturer next explained the system of conscription in his country, where on their attaining the age of nineteen they had to serve with the army for fifteen or twenty months. Unfortunately the law of conscription had been brought into operation only recently when the war broke out, and it had no time to produce the intended effects. The passing of the law was due to the late King Leopold, who had in vain asked for it all his life and who had been able to ratify it just the day before he died. If the law had had time to produce full results, Belgium would have been able to put four hundred thousand men in the field on the outbreak of the war, instead of 1,50,000 which it actually did. Before the law of conscription came into effect, the system of recruitment was that at the age of nineteen every man was obliged to go to the Town Hall and draw a number. If he was lucky enough to draw a high one he was exempted from military service. Also those who could afford to pay £50 could get a poor man to serve in his place. On the outbreak of the war, the Belgian Army had a number of field and maxim guns but they absolutely lacked heavy guns.

HEROIC DEFENCE OF LIEGE.

Turning to the heroic defence of Liege, Mons. Wonters said the number of Belgian troops defending Liege was 35,000, with 60 guns and 24 maxim guns, and with these they kept back the Germans for twenty-two days. The Germans acknowledged to have lost 62,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners at this place. The Kaiser was surprised and he offered terms of peace which were not even examined by the Belgians. It was creditable to them that in this short time they had forced the dangerous fanatic to recognise that the Belgian Army was not so contemptible as he had imagined. The effects of the Belgians' heroic resistence at Liege and other places were tremendous. It enabled France to complete her mobilisation. Without it, the French Army might probably have been destroyed, before it had had time to complete her mobilisation, Paris taken, and the whole country overrun, and Britain might not have been able to land troops at Boulogne and Calais. It also held up a large part of the German Army in the west, part of which might otherwise have gone to overwhelm the Russians who were not prepared and which might have been sent against England, and the lecturer asked who could tell that in spite of her navy England would not have experienced the sufferings of Belgium?

FALL OF BRUSSELS AND ANTWERP.

After the fall of Liege, the Belgians' 1st division vigorously engaged the enemy at Haelen, who was now marching on Brussels. The battle began at 11 o'clock and at 3 o'clock the 1st division for want of reinforcements had to retreat, firing. The 4th Belgian Infantry joined hands with the retreating division, which had been obliged to retreat for twenty miles without being able to take up a position to hold back the enemy, who were twice their number. At 9 o'clock the German Army was in full retreat and the Belgians slept on the battlefield. Two days later, the Germans were reinforced and the Belgians, not being reinforced, had to retire, and it was then that the invaders were able to enter Brussels.

The next important phase of the war was the fall of Antwerp. This rapid fall, which surprised the whole world, was due to three causes. The first was that the Belgian troops were exhausted by the two months' continuons fighting, without any real reinforcements. The second was the wonderful system of espionage instituted by the enemy. Belgium was indeed a paradise for German spies, thanks to the fact that it possessed no law with which to punish spies. The law only permitted to expel them, and it was needless to say that they came back within eight days as if they had never been sent away. The third cause was the tremendous superiority in artillery of the enemy, who continually shelled the Belgians with heavy guns from a distance of twelve miles, and the latter could make no effective reply for want of heavy guns. Almost all the good guns the Belgians possessed had been sent to Liege during the mobilisation, and the Germans had not delivered the heavy guns for which the Belgians had placed orders with them in times of peace and for which they had paid in advance.

THE HEROIC STAND AT YSER.

The lecturer proceeded to say that they could never fully realise the devotion and self-sacrifice of the Belgian Army at the beginning of the battle of the Yser. Their heroic King said "stand," and stand they did. The battle had an important bearing on the subsequent course of the war. The Belgians marched 45,000 strong to the field of this battle, out of which after nine days only 18,000 remained. The Belgian batteries did very well then. The 9th and 12th regiments of the line, supported by the batteries, then not only repelled nine furious enemy attacks but in a vigorous counter-attack at dawn re-took the ground they had lost the previous day. It was then that King Albert and General Joffre paid their homage to their bravery by decorating their flags with the Belgian Order of Leopold and the French Legion of Honour, and their batteries were allowed to put on their guns the glorious name of Dixmude. And to do honour to the 12th Regiment Prince Leopold enlisted as a private in that regiment. The lecturer here mentioned that in the Belgian Army everybody started as a private.

HUNS' REVOLTING CRUELTIES.

The lecturer next narrated the instances of revolting cruelties perpetrated by the Germans. He said he found in the cellar of a cafe at Rotxlaer a girl with six bayonet wounds, lying dead in an attitude of prayer. History would be their judge and would not fail to tell the story of the barbarities perpetrated by those German thieves, bandits and assassins. The lecturer concluded by saying that some time people tried to console them by saying that after the war the Belgians would be repaid for all their loss. Without doubt, the Belgians hoped so. But those who tried to console the Belgians in this fashion forget that there were things which could never be repaid. The honour of their women and young girls, the martyrdom of their little children,—who would repay them to them? The Belgians would remember. They would be tenacious in their hate of their enemies. They would be tenacious in their fidelity to their friends. They would remember that they, the Belgians had lost their all, that their country had been ruined, that nearly all their sons had fallen and that they were now unable to avenge all those wrongs. He, therefore, counted upon the soldiers of England and other Allies to do their duty. Belgium had sacrificed herself for freedom, for the world. But God is just and their cause immortal (Loud applause.)

THE JUBILEE MANUFACTURING CO. LTD

THE NEW PROPRIETORSHIP OF THE MILLS.

This Mill which was managed by Messrs. Readymoney, Jeejeebhoy and Co., and has thirty-thousand Spindles, was sold by public auction in December last. It was purchased by Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney in lieu of his mortgage. Sir Cowasji has now sold the Mill to Sheth Mangaldas Girdhardas Parekh, one of the largest mill-owners of Ahmedabad and the Hon. Sec. of the Ahmedabad Mill Owners' Association supervision and for Five Lacs. Under his efficient management the new Mill should certainly begin to thrive. Every concern under the management of Mr. Mangaldas has flourished, and Mills, which when purchasevd by him, were not doing well have quickly prospered under his supervision and economic management, with the result that his firm has assumed a leading position in Mill industry in India. The success of the 'Aryodaya, Rajnagar,' City Mills of Ahmedabad and the Victoria Mills of Bombay speaks volumes for Mr. Mangaldas' ability to handle Mill enterprise. The opening ceremony was performed by Sir Cawasjee on Wednesday last at about 9-30 a.m.

RUXMANI HINDU LYING-IN HOSPITAL

The fifth clinical report of this Hospital at Bhuleshwar states that the number of deliveries during the period November 1914 to 31st October 1915 touched a record figure and was very close to the maximum number which the present capacity of the Hospital permits of handling. The number of deliveries during the past five years increased in the following manner: 66, 177, 260, 354, 380. The percentage of death-rate was 1.5 on an average during these five years.

Of the total number of confinements in the Hospital, 51 resorted to the Hospital a second time for delivery, and 10 a third time; 95 were first time deliveries, which amongst high-caste Hindus is invariably done at a patient's parents' place.

The increasing popularity of this Hospital amongst high-caste Gujarati Hindus will be seen from the fact that there were 111 of these, as compared with 269 of Dakshnis. Among Gujeratis 62 were Banias.

In deference to the wishes of several well-to-do families, a special ward has been opened for patients desiring to pay for their confinement. The number of such patients during the year was 21 out of the total named above: the amount of fees collected from them being Rs. 1,291.

Lady Willingdon with her provertial sympathy for Indian womanhood, very kindly visited the Hospital on 29th January 1915, and was very graciously pleased to express her approval of the management of this Hospital by sending a donation of Rs. 100. With her Excellency's consent this sum has been utilised in buying and completely fitting up 2 beds with cribs for the use of the inmates of this Hospital and these beds have been named "Lady Willingdon Beds."

THE BENARES INCIDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is with great reluctance that I have to make an encroachment on your valuable columns and refer to the unfortunate incident at Benares regarding which a hot controversy is raging at present. The letter of "S. S. S." published in your issue of the 15th instant has, instead of clarifying the controversial matter, made confusion worse confounded. "S. S. S." claims to be an eye-witness and naturally some importance attaches to his version of the incident. But his version differs on many essential points from Mrs. Besant's, and those who do not claim to be eye-witnesses and have to depend on information supplied by others are, therefore, entitled to ask whom they should believe.

Mrs. Besant first justified her interruption saying that it was meant for Mr. Gandhi's personal safety as she heard an Englishman sitting near her whom she concluded to be a C. I. D. officer, muttering that everything spoken by Mr. Gandhi was being taken down and would be submitted to the Commissioner. Now the ground of defence is shifted by Mrs. Besant and she says that she rose to a point of order only, the point being "the introduction of strong political views into a University meeting." According to the telegram published in "New India," dated Benares, 7th February, Mr. Gandhi had made some "misleading remarks on anarchism" but according to your correspondent "S. S. S.," Mr. Gandhi was from the beginning to the end playing the role of an apologist for the civilian bureaucrat and this new role assumed by him was "incompatible with that of the hero of South Africa." Mrs. Besant charges Mr. Gandhi, following a new line of defence, with having introduced strong political views in a University meeting and also some other critics have charged Mr. Gandhi with the offence of spoiling the pure atmosphere of a University meeting by bringing in politics. But could Mr. Gandhi avoid any reference to politics? He was asked by the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and others to speak against the methods of violence that have unfortunately for the country taken hold of some young minds and as the said love for violence was an outcome of misguided political thought it was not possible for Mr. Gandhi to speak on anarchism without referring to politics. And what were the strong political views that were given expression to by Mr. Gandhi? Not only he spoke against the methods of violence but also asked the young men in the meeting to direct the searchlight towards themselves before laying the blame at the doors of others. "S. S. S." clearly states that Mr. Gandhi played the role of an apologist of the civilian bureaucrat. That may be the personal impression of "S. S. S." but all the same there is no doubt that Mr. Gandhi was far from making such remarks as could be construed as favouring the methods of violence. The telegram, dated Benares, 7th instant, in "New India" and the editorial note on the same in the same issue conveyed the impression that Mr. Gandhi was off his guard and his remarks were likely to be construed as supporting anarchical views. Mrs. Besant as editor of that paper and as the person who interrupted Mr. Gandhi in his speech, has not yet come forward to remove that impression. Nor has she yet given the words and the sentences, at least in substance, to which she had objected. Is it not her duty to do the same?

"S. S. S." has alluded to Mr. Gandhi's remarks regarding the jewellery of the Princes and has made an "ungracious and indecent attack" so far as the Kaiser-i-Hind medal of Mr. Gandhi is concerned. Does "S. S. S." mean to say that Mr. Gandhi either sought the medal or now that he has got one he has become a flunkey? Whatever else Mr. Gandhi may be, he is not a man to become a tool in the hands of the officials, though he does not like to be a patriot at the expense of others as some people do who wish to save their own skins. Moreover, it is quite strange that of all persons Mrs. Besant should raise an objection against Mr. Gandhi's speech. Mrs. Besant herself cannot talk anything but politics even when she has to speak on a social subject like "the Submerged Classes" and her exhortations to young men to take to politics are quite familiar. Why should she suddenly develop a love for the "pure atmosphere of study" in Mr. Gandhi's case only?

Mr. Gandhi's remarks regarding the Indian Princes' jewellery could not, as appears from reports of his speech published in vernacular papers, be considered as an attack on them. Mr. Gandhi, it seems, appealed to them to do away with their jewellery and to devote their wealth for the uplift of the masses. Besides, it must be noted that even Mrs. Besant has not yet said that it was to those words of Mr. Gandhi's that she had objected. Now it is too late in the day to unearth those remarks to condemn Mr. Gandhi.

Mrs. Besant has not been consistent in her defence and her inconsistency leads one to suppose that something quite different must have been lying at the back of her head when she rose to a point of order.

It was published in "New India" that after the Princes left the platform the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya apologized to the audience for Mr. Gandhi's indiscretion, and even after Mr. Gandhi flatly contradicted this statement to the Press interviewer, Mrs. Besant did not think it fit to correct the statement in "New India" until Mr. Malaviya himself contradicted it. This shows in what spirit the controversy is being carried on by Mrs. Besant and her partisans. The "Abhyudaya," Mr. Malaviya's paper, has strongly criticised "New India's" hostile attitude towards Mr. Gandhi. That shows what other eye-witnesses, not biased against Mr. Gandhi, think of the affair.—Yours, etc.,

P. G. K.

Bombay, Feb. 17, 1916.

A weak stomach often rejects medicine that tastes bad. Better try Kasagra, which tastes so good that it has to be kept out of the children's way. The perfect laxative and constipation cure.

D. &

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

An 'At Home' and meeting of members and their friends of the Bombay Natural History Society took place on Thursday, Mr. E. Comber, F.Z.S., presiding.

The election of the following twenty members since the last meeting was announced:—

Mr. R. D. Macleod, I.C.S., Aligarh; Dr. N. S. Williams, M.D., B.Sc., Abu Road; Mr. T. V. Ramakrishna Aiyer, Coimbatore; Mrs. E. M. Harker, Nasik; Mr. S. B. Hudlikar, M.A., Indore; Mr. L. K. Elmhirst, Ahmednagar; Mr. W. S. Hoseason, Bombay; Mr. M. Ramen Pillai, Trivandrum; Mr. V. H. MacCaw, Calcutta; Miss B. Colvin, Ajmere Rajputana; Lt. C. J. Daniels, Peshawar; Major G. Oldfield, Taunggyi, Burma; Mr. H. F. Doran, Abu Road; Shrimant Sampatrao Gaikwad, Baroda; Miss Molesworth, Pakokku, Burma; Mr. E. D. Cockburn, Lahore; Mr. J. R. Taylor, Topchanchi, via Gomoh; The Hon. Raja Jawahir Singh, Sarangar, C.P.,; The Mess Secretary, 2nd Battalion, 123rd Outram's Rifles, Baroda; and the Rev. Father A. Steichen, S.J., Bombay.

ELECTION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The following gentlemen were elected as office bearers for the present years:—

President:—H. E. the Rigt Hon. Lord Willingdon, G.C.I.E.

Vice-Presidents:—Mr. J. D. Inverarity; the Hon. Mr. Justice N. C. Macleod; and H. H. the Rao Saheb of Cutch, G.C.I.E.

Managing Committee:—Mr. T. Bainbrigge Fletcher, F.E.S.,; Mr. T. R Bell, I.F.S.,; Mr. C. L. Burns; Mr. E. Comber, F.Z.S.,; Lt.-Col. G. H. Evans, C.I.E.,; Major W. H. Evans, R.E.,; Prof. G. A. Gammie; Mr. F. Hannyngton, I.C.S.,; Mr. G. S. Hardy, I.C.S.,; Mr. N. B. Kinnear; Lt.-Col. K. R. Kirtkar, I.M.S., (Retd.); Major W. C. Liston, C.I.E., I.M.S.,; Mr. F. M. Mackwood; Mr. R. A. Spence; Lt.-Col. F. Wall, I.M.S., C.M.G., C.M.Z.S.,; Mr. John Wallace, C.E.,; Revd. E. Blatter, S.J.; Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I.C.S.,; Lt.-Col. W. E. Jennings, I.M.S.,; and Prof. V. N. Hate.

Hon. Secretary:—Mr. W. S. Millard.

Honorary Treasurer:—Mr. L. Robertson, I.C.S.,

CONTRIBUTIONS.

The Honorary Secretary acknowledged the following contribution since the last meeting:—

7 Skulls of Himalayan Ibex (Chamba) from H. H. the Raja of Chamba.
1 Bison head (Burma) from Mr. Ashton.
1 Barking Deer (Karwar) from Mr. G. Monteath, I.C.S.
1 Goral (Nowshera) from Mr. J. D. Grafton Wignall.
1 Suni Gazelle (Nowshera) from Mr. E. W. Harper.
1 Desert Fox (Kundwall near Lilla Stn. Salt Range) from Dr. M. Stuart.
1 Hog Badger (Falam, Burma) from Mr. J. M. Wright, I.C.S.
1 Pine Marten (Lashio, Burma) from Mr. C. Innes.
1 Golden Cat (Bangkok) from Dr. Malcolm Smith.
1 Panda, 2 Blood Pheasants, 1 Skull of Wolf, 33 Butterflies (Gangtok) from Mr. C. H. Dracott, C.E.
1 Gibbon, 2 Crab Eating Mongoose (Shot 100 miles N. of Myitkyina) from Mr. F. C. Lowis.
1 Hedge hog, 1 Mouse hare, 1 Rat, 1 Fox [illegible], 2 Owls (Fort Sandeman, Singhar, Baluchistan) from Capt. F. E. W. Venning.
1 Fox (Ahmednagar) from Collector of Ahmednagar.
1 Skull of Goral (Sagaing, Burma) from Mr. B. S. Carey.
11 Wolf Skulls (Shajahanpur) from Collector of Shajahanpur.
1 Jungle Cat, 1 Ant Lion (Godhra) from Mr. C. Hudson, I.C.S.
4 Harlequin bats (Kurseong) from Mr. C Primrose.
1 Markhor Skin (Gilgit) from Major Macpherson.
1 Chameleon (alive) (Andheri) from Mr. J. P. D'Mello.
1 Jungle Cat, 1 Skin of Russell's Viper (Agar, Malwa) from Capt. E. D. Colvin.
1 Toddy Cat, juv., 1 Rat, 2 Typhlops diardi, 1 Skink. 1 Mellipode and few spiders (Laza, Putao Diss.) from Capt. J. E. Power.
1 Silver Pheasant (Chakratta) from Major R. W. Burton.
5 Stiff tailed duck (Zangi Nawar, Baluchistan) from Mr. J. E. B. Hotson.
1 Gray lag goose (Khairpur Mirs) from Mr. J. Crerar, I.C.S.
1 Close barred Sandgrouse (Sarwakai, Wano, Waziristan) from Capt. F. L. Hughes.
1 John's Earth Snake (War Camp, Ahmednagar) from Mr. E. O. Bloech.
1 Flamingo, 1 Bat (Aden) from Capt. J. L. Kana.
7 Lizards in spirit (Shaiba, Mesopotamia) from Capt. F. C. Fraser, I.M.S.
2 Smews (Mancher Lakes, Larkana) from Mr. W. H. Lucas, I.C.S., C.S.I.
7 Birds (Chin Hills, Burma) from Mr. J. M. D. Mackenzie, I.F.S.
1 Close barred Sandgrouse (Lhandi, 20 miles out of Karachi) from Mr. J. M. S. Culberton.
Several beetles, butterflies, Insects, 9 bats, 1 Weaver bird (Soccorro, Bardez, Goa) from Mr. P. F. Gomes.
Scorpions, Lizards, Spiders, Snails, Dragon Flies, Grasshoppers and Moth (Deolali) from N. B. Kinnear.
1 Chameleon, (alive) (Ahmedabad) from Mr. Davis.
1 Nest with 3 eggs of Indian Redstart (Shinghar, Baluchistan) from Capt. F. E. W. Venning.
1 Vipera libetina (Anzak, Galipoli) from Major W. R. Battye, I.M.S.
Few Rats, Shrews, Cenipedes, Snakes, Bats, 1 Goral Skull (Rangoon) from Dr. H. H. Marshall.
18 Snakes, 6 Lizards, 3 Frogs, 1 Bat (Ferozepore) from Capt. F. E. W. Venning.
3 Xylophis perotti (Ootacamund) from Surgeon General W. B. Bannerman.
A number of heads of Piraa (Caranx) (Jask, P. Gulf) from Major W. H. Lane.

Minor contributions:—Col. Pottinger, Mr. Hicky Jones; Mrs. Panday; Dr. E. H. Hankin; Mr. P. Morris; Mr. H. Sprott; Major A. S. Capper; Agency Surgeon, Miranshah; Mr. T. Clear; Lt.-Col. W. Ogilvie; Mr. W. S. Millard; Mr. C. D. Baker; Mr. L. Newcome; Mr. J. Mullen; Mr. E. O. Shebbeare; Mr. H. Gill; Mr. A. S. Campbell; Lieut. J. T. Kane, Lt.-Col. A. Wilson; Mr. Cameron; Mr. Baini Parshad; Mr. C. H. Malan; Lt. Saunders; Lt. Anderson; Mr. L. Crawford; and Mr. E. Comber.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

The Hon. Mr. L. Robertson, the Honorary Treasurer, said the opening balance at the credit of the Society was Rs. 2,394-6-3 and the closing balance Rs. 5,686-2-8 showing a profit on the year's work Rs. 3,291-12-5. The income for the year was to the nearest Rs. 33,784 which compare unfavourably with the income of the previous year (1914) amounting to Rs. 47,566.

Apart from fixed deposits and cash balance, the expenditure of the Society was for the year 1915 Rs. 45,172 in the previous year. It will thus be seen that the decline in income had been met by economy in administration.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Honorary Treasurer and to the Honorary Secretaries for their work on behalf of the Society during the year.

Mr. Kinnear, the Curator of the Museum, drew the attention of members present, to the collection of squirrels exhibited which had just been returned by the British Museum (Natural History) and which had been arranged in the same order as they were found to occur on the Chindwin River by Mr. G. C. Shortridge and the late Capt. S. A. Macmillan when collecting for the Mammal Survey. They formed what Mr. Oldfield Thomas and Mr Wroughton described as "the most wonderful series that has ever come to the National Museum from any one district."

Other specimens which had been forwarded by members from Mesopotamia and elsewhere were also described.

The Secretary announced that Professor Maxwell Lefroy had kindly consented to deliver a lecture on "The Prevention and the Treatment of Vermin, Flies and other insects at the Front" before the Society on Tuesday the 14th March.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the meeting.

VACCINATION TYRANNY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In reference to the leading article in your valued columns of even date regarding the persecution of the Sind schoolmasters who have conscientious scruples to the vaccination of their children, your readers will be interested in the following letter addressed by the Punjab Government to the National Anti-vaccination League (England) a propos of the representations of the League on behalf of N. Jetha Nand of Delhi Gate, Mooltan City, Punjab, who objected to the vaccination of his child:—

Simla, 22nd August, 1912.

To

The Secretary,
Anti-vaccination League, London.

Madam,

In acknowledging receipt of your letter of 26th July, 1912, and its enclosure to the address of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Punjab regarding the prosecution of Dr. Jetha Nand under the Vaccination Act, I am directed to invite your attention to the fact that from first to last Jetha Nand has never addressed the Punjab Government on the subject which was his obvious course if he had any complaint to make. The sanction of Government is not required for such prosecutions and as the law now stands, only executive action is possible. The local authorities have been requested not to put the law in action against Jetha Nand in regard to this child. You will have observed that the District Magistrate is a Hindu and a Brahmin who may well be trusted not to have harrassed his fellow-Hindu unnecessarily.

I have the honour etc.,
(Sd.) H. P. L.,
Revenue Secretary,
Punjab Government.

It is earnestly to be hoped that those who object to the pollution of the blood stream of their children with the eruptive disease of cattle will be legally exempted here in India as they are in England with the happiest results to the health of the nation.—Yours, etc.,

X.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

SMALL POX IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—It has come to my knowledge that in some schools, firms, etc., pressure is brought to bear on students, employees and others to undergo revaccination which, by the law of the land is, of course, not compulsory.

That vaccination, at any time most unwise, is in the face of an epidemic very dangerous is admitted even by pro-vaccinist authorities.

Thus, Dr. William Guy, M.D., F.R.S., advocate of vaccination *par excellence*, has this startling deliverance:—

"It is now admitted by all competent authorities that vaccination during epidemics of smallpox tends to diffuse rather than arrest the disease and that instead of being practised at such times it should be suspended."

And in the Government Blue Book on "Sanitary Measures in India," vol. xiii, p. 142, we read:

"Vaccination has no power, apparently, over epidemic smallpox."

The Army Medical Report for 1880 on smallpox in the British Army in Egypt (p. 190) states:—

"Notwithstanding all the precautions taken in Cairo, and due regard having been paid to vaccination and revaccination, the disease (smallpox) kept on the increase."

The remedy for smallpox is not vaccination with all its risks but sanitation which is accompanied by no risk at all.—Yours, etc.,

P.

Bombay, Feb. 17, 1916.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I have been constantly reading in the different journals in India suggestions for ways and means to raise money to help Government without resorting to fresh taxation. There is no union between Church and State in India. Why then are the people of India compelled to pay taxes to maintain the Anglican Church in India? It is one of the smallest sects in India, and the millions of Hindus and Mahomedans are neither benefitted by it nor do they want it. Why not remove this burden from the Indian tax-payer and divert the money to other more useful Indian needs? If the Anglican Church wants to maintain its bishops and ministers in India let it pay from its own pocket, as the other sects do.—Yours, etc.,

TAXPAYER.

Simla, Feb. 14, 1916.

S.R PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA MEMORIAL FUND.

The undersigned beg to acknowledge with thanks the following contributions:—

	Rs.
H. E. the Viceroy	1,000
H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda	4,000
Sir Dorab J. Tata, Kt.	5,000
H. H. the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar	2,000
H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi	1,500
Mr. and Mrs. Rustomji B. Jijibhoy	1,500
D. C. Shroff	1,500
Sir Dinsha M. Petit, Bart	1,000
Merwanji Muncherji Cama and Hormusji Muncherji Cama	1,000
Narottam Morarji Goculdas and Ratansey Dharamsey	1,000
Ratan J. Tata	1,000
Sir Shapurji B. Bharucha	1,000
H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal	1,000
H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Palanpore	1,000
Sir Cawasji Jehangir, Bart.	1,000
Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart.	1,000
H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar	1,000
Miss Hamabai F. Petit	1,000
W. A. Chambers	600
Savaksha D. Shroff (income of play)	501
Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy, Bart.	500
Hon. T. W. Birkett	500
B. N. Karanjia	5[illegible]
M. N. Gobhai	500
Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Kt.	500
Hon. C. H. Setalvad	500
F. E. Dinshaw	500
H. A. Wadya	500
Admirer	500
S. R. Bomanji	500
Hon. Gokaldas K. Parekh	400
A. J. Billimoria	300
Ardeshir S. Patel	300
M. R. Jayakar	300
Cawasji Jehangir (Junior)	300
Kavasji Jalbhai Seth	250
Sir Vassanji Trikamji	250
R. D. Sethna	250
Sir Bezanji Dadabhoy, Kt.	250
Hon. M. B. Dadabhoy, C.I.E.	250
R. P. Masani	250
K. S. Powvala	200
R. S. Powvala	200
H. C. Koyaji	200
Lady C. Jehangir	200
Sir Bhalchandra Krishna	200
V. F. Taraporevala	200
F. M. Kanga	150
B. J. Wadya	150
N. N. Saher	150
Khan Bahadur Byramji Pestonji	125
Sir Basil Scott	100
N. M. Dumasia	100
Sorabji E. Warden	100
Nawab Sir Furdoonzang, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	100
Dr. A. G. Viegas	100
M. Nissim	100
Pherozeshah M. Dalal	100
R. N. Ranina	100
Bapooji S. Patel	100
P. C. Sethna	100
J. Rothwell Allen	50
Manekji D. Kanga	50
Dr. Sorab K. Nariman	30
Sorabji Dorabji Saklatwala	30
H. R. Umrigar	25
Pestonji N. Wadia	20
A Friend	25
Small sums from Rs. 20 to Re. 1	230
Total Rs.	39,946

J. A. D. McBAIN,
NAROTTAM MORARJEE,
STANLEY REED,
LALLOOBHAI SAMALDAS,
H. P. MODY,
RAHIMTOOLA CURRIMBHOY,
JEHANGIR B. PETIT,
CHOONILAL V. MEHTA,
D. E. WACHA,
Honorary Secretaries.

P.S.—Intending subscribers are requested to be so good as to send their subscriptions to the Secretaries at an early date.

OFFENSIVE OR DEFENSIVE.

AUSTRO-GERMAN OPINION DIVIDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 18.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

London, February 16:—Generals Mackensen and Hindenburg are at loggerheads, one desiring to continue the offensive and the other advising defensive tactics on all the fronts.

The Austrian generals, the German Crown Prince, Prince Henry, von Tirpitz and the Kings of Bavaria and Saxony all favour an offensive. All the German ministers and Count Tisza favour defensive tactics.

INDIAN HOSPITAL AT BRIGHTON CLOSED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.

It is announced that the last of the Indian sick and wounded have left the Pavilion, Brighton.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

In a letter of thanks to the Mayor of Brighton on the occasion of the closing of the Indian Hospital Colonel Campbell says he knows that the Indians have been very happy there. The hospital and Brighton will be known throughout India and the patients will remember with gratitude what was done for them.

BALOO 18th FEB.

FLOODS IN HOLLAND.

INHABITANTS FLEEING TO AMSTERDAM

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 17.

Auxiety regarding the floods in Holland has not yet abated.

The inhabitants of the threatened districts are fleeing to Amsterdam. The Queen is visiting the sufferers.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Last Monday Queen Mary unveiled a memorial to Florence Nightingale in St. Paul's Cathedral. This was very appropriate at the present time for the lady in question was the first British Army nurse. The Royal Opera House is showing her life from the earliest stages in a long film next Sunday and during the week at 6-45 p.m. Everybody should see this wonderful picture, if only to pay tribute to the glorious woman, who started our Field Hospital organisation.

Florence Nightingale's work has steadily progressed and to-day our wounded heroes receive every comfort and the cleverest of surgeons and nurses. She was born in Florence, Italy, and this is how she got her Christian name. Even as a baby she doctored her dolls, growing up to give her time to the sick. One sees her on the screen from a tiny tot to her last days, a dear old lady. One can be familiar with every notable episode of her historic life by seeing this film. The Crimean War is shown how she gained the title of "The Lady of the Lamp" tending sick soldiers at night. King Edward presented her with the Order of Merit in her latter days. This is one of the most appealing parts of the picture.

Next week's programme at the Royal Opera House also contains a two-part Wiffles comedy—"A Family Intrigue." It has quite a novel plot and is quite the best thing the great French humourist has done since the begining of the war. He is seen in two rôles, one as himself and the other as his sister. A pretty travel subject and the Pathé Gazette complete the bill, which is an unusually interesting one.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

Episodes 13 and 14 of the "Exploits of Elaine," being the last two chapters of the story of the Clutching Hand, are to be shown to-night. There has been much guessing and speculation amongst the patrons of this theatre as to who the Clutching Hand was, and to-night, no doubt they will have an agreeable surprise.

Next week, "New Exploits of Elaine" are announced, and it is said that the manufacturers have completely succeeded in transferring the interest from this to the New Story, which is promised to be even more thrilling and entertaining.

The programme is composed of several other interesting films, amongst which "Matsushima Bay," a Japanese coloured travel, deserves special mention.

There is also a very good comedy by M. Wiffles, and Pathe's Gazette as usual.

"BROKEN COIN" AT THE OLYMPIA.

It is alleged by some cinema managers that "the public is tired of serials." One can hardly believe this when one sees the big 55,000 feet long, serial of "Broken Coin" drawing enormous crowds every night at the Olympia Cinema.

The Olympia Cinema is constantly proving that the public does want serials, that the public will pay to see a connected plausible, ingenious and realistic interest-holding story of any length. It does not want the story of disconnected incidents, forced action, weak climaxes or preposterous plots. Hence the Olympia's serials always seem popular. It always goes forward showing bigger things every day. The "Universal's" "Broken Coin" film of surpassing interest, in swiftness of action; intensity of love interest; in the realism of its settings and the fascination of the whole story, it is unique. In the fourth instalment which will be shown for a week commencing to-night all the four leading actors in the drama shine in their best light. Kitty Grey, the heroine, after much suffering and adventure, finds out the clue to the Torture Chamber. Count Frederick shows his mad driving powers and superhuman ability when brought to bay. King Michael proves himself to be a brave king and not the effeminate ruler he was made out to be, while Eddie Polo is worth, seeing in the bull-fight in the bull-ring. In fine in this instalment the interest intensifies as never before.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

This week commencing to-day, the management are screening the final three episodes of the great mystery serial "The Black Box". The producers claim that all that ingenuity can devise, all that knowledge and culture can dictate, all that limitless resources can command, have been concentrated on the endeavour to raise this serial photo-play to unattained heights of excellence, power and appeal. The single ideal of the producers was to make a photo-play that should deserve the title of supermasterpiece. This was a very daring departure from the usual method of marketing serial photo-plays, but it was an earnest of the solid determination to leave absolutely nothing to chance—to adopt every possible precaution to ensure 100 per cent perfection. Enlisting the world's resources of genius, sparing no expense, accepting no limits to human endeavour, the producers take pride and pleasure in announcing that they have produced a master photo-play of such distinction of style, power of conception, and brilliance of production, that has raised the art of the photo-play to a plane of magnificence hitherto undreamed of. The concluding chapters of this extraordinary serial achievement are of such absorbing interest and grip, that those who have not seen those previous episodes that have gone before, can safely be recommended to see these alone and comprehend the whole story. The final episode, depicting the solution of the whole mystery, we are told, is so interesting and ingenious as to defy any description. The programme includes the Gaumont Graphic containing the latest news from the front, and the star favourite Charles Chaplin in a roaring two act farcical comedy entitled "Champion Charlie."

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

THE MARRYAT CUP.

There were two games connected with the Marryat Cup second round yesterday followed by a good number of spectators.

In one, Robinson and Capt. Kirkood required three sets before the latter won. The first saw them very evenly matched, and Kirkwood only ran out after 5-all. Subsequently, Robinson was the steadier and generally managed to be in winning position.

Montgomery put up a good game with Irwin, but the latter had him set most of the way. Both played a straight-forward, hard driving game and there was not a great deal to choose

Results:—

E. T. Robinson beat Capt. Kirwood, 5-7, 6-3, 6-3.

W. Irmin beat E. G. Montgomery 6-3, 6-3.

WESTERN INDIA LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

The entries for the Tournament close on Wednesday, 23rd February, and the draw will take place at the Bombay Gymkhana on Friday, 25th February, at 7 p.m.

Competitors are invited to be present at the drawing.

CRIKET IN BOMBAY.

The annual cricket match played under the auspices of the Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club among the leading Parsi cricketers will be played on the Elphinstone Cricket Club ground to-morrow, and the following will represent the two teams captained by Dr. Kanga and Mr. S. Chothia respectively. The play will commence at 11 a.m. (S. T.).

H. D. Kanga, Elphinstone C. C.; M. B. Vatcha, Elphinstone C. C.; B. E. Dadachanji, John Bright C. C.; D. F. Daruwalla, John Bright C. C.; D. K. Kapadia, Elphinstone C. C.; P. J. Chinoy, Baronet C. C.; A. H. Wadia, Young Zoroastrian C. C.; J. Havewalla, Imperial C. C.; Badshaw, Imperial C. C.; E. Driver, Young Zoroastrian C. C.; S. M. Surveyor, Elphinstone C. C.; N. Dick, Coronation C. C.

S. M. Chothia, Sassanian C. C.; B. F. Minwalla, Karachi C. C.; B. H. Mirza, Young Zoroastrian C. C.; K. K. Irani, Baronet C. C.; B. S. Bhapoo, Elphinstone C. C.; J. H. Elchidana, Elphinstone C. C.; J. D. Driver, Young Zoroastrian C. C.; K. N. P. Pavri, Young Zoroastrian C. C.; K. Umrigar, Lord Northbrook C. C.; S. B. Nagporewalla, Sassanian C. C.; N. F. Daver, Baronet C. C.; P. Nallaset, Imperial C. C

TWO I. C. S. OFFICERS' HEROIC CONDUCT

ATTEMPT TO SAVE A [illegible]AGER'S LIFE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 18.

The "Tribune" says: Particulars have been furnished by an eye-witness of a tragic incident in which two I.C.S., officers of the Punjab are reported to have played a most heroic part in trying to save the life of a fellow-being, a Punjabi villager. On the 12th instant Mr. King, Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar, was encamped at Vairoke, a village in his district. It appears that about five in the evening when he was taking tea in his tent in company with Mrs. King and Mr. Wyllie, Assistant Commissioner, he heard loud cries and wailing. Mr. King came out and ordered a Zaildar, who was present to find out the cause of those cries. The Zaildar hurriedly brought back the news that an old well was being dug out in order to be renovated when part of the walls had fallen in and buried underneath a villager who was doing the digging.

Mr. King ran to the spot and exhorted the people, who had gathered round about to rescue the man but nobody dared because of the imminent danger of being himself buried likewise, as the rest of the walls were also falling. Without a second thought Mr. King himself jumped into the well and tried to save the man. Mr. King's clothes however proving a great hindrance, he came out, took them off and jumped in, a second time. Mr. King's noble example was followed this time by Mr. Wyllie and both of them dug into the debris and brought out the unconscious man. Mrs. King then like a ministering angel, joined them in trying to restore breathing by artificial respiration and administered restoratives, but the unfortunate man's life could not be saved.

"DONGRE'S BALAMRIT."

A TRADE MARK CASE.

The Hon. Sir Dinshah Davar, disposed of a suit filed by K. T. Dongre, against A. C. M. Attarwala, a firm for alleged infringement of the plaintiff's trade mark.

The plaintiff is the manufacturer and proprietor of "Dongre's Balamrit" which is well-known in the market, and which has acquired a reputation as a Children's tonic The defendants with a view to pass off his preparation as that of the plaintiff's put in the market a preparation by the name of "Dalar's Balamrit." The plaintiff therefore filed this suit, and on his application the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod granted an interim injunction on the 17th of January last.

A consent decree was taken by which the defendant undertook not to sell his preparation or any preparation with a name label, device and get-up similar to that of the plaintiff's and they agreed to pay Rs. 525 as the cost of the suit.

Mr. Y. C. Gokhale, instructed by Messrs. Judah and Solomon, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Thanawala, instructed by Messrs. Mulji and Thakoredas, appeared for the defendant.

Official and Personal.

H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore returned to Bombay from Baroda yesterday morning and is staying at the Jaya Mahal Palace on Napean Sea Road.

Invitations have been issued by Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, the President of the Bombay Corporation, to a dinner at the Corporation Hall on Monday, March 13th, when the guests will have the honour of meeting his Excellency Lord Willingdon

Mr. C. L. S. Russell from Indore becomes Resident in Merwar vice Lieut.-Colonel Kaye proceeding on leave prior to retirement. Major H. Stewart becomes Political Agent, Bahrein, vice Major Keyes who goes on special duty to Baluchistan, Lieut.-Colonel C. T. Ducat succeeding Major Stewart at Masket. Mr. E. B. Howell from leave succeeds Mr. P. B. Warburton as First Assistant in Mysore, the latter proceeding on leave.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 18.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Mr. F. A. H. Vincent officiates as Director of Criminal Intelligence, vice Sir Charles Cleveland granted one month's leave. Mr. D. Petrie acts as Deputy Director in place of Mr. Vincent.

Lieut.-Col. T. W. Stewart, I.M.S., reverts to military duty.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. R. Sutton is gazetted Manager, Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum.

The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers:—

To be Second-Lieutenants (Cavalry Branch).—R. L. P. Wells and C. C. Gulliland.

To be Second-Lieutenants (Infantry Branch).—C. Bhaunell, L. N. Flatt, B. N. Thompson and A. Morrison.

Major W. F. T. O'Connor, C.I.E. (Supernumerary List) is promoted Lieut.-Colonel.

The following captains are promoted:—Majors J. M. V. Stewart, 10th Rifles, C.F.W. Hughes, 15th Sikhs, A. J. M. Binny, 1st Lancers, D. L. G. Pitcher, 39th Horse, F. K. Bally, 14th Lancers, R. G. Baker, 82nd Punjabis, P. H. Keen, 56th Rifles and S. M. Bruce, 37 Lancers.

Lt.-Col. C. H. Richards, Kolar Gold Field Volunteers, is awarded the Volunteer Officer's decoration.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt. E. W. C. Noel is confirmed in the Political Department.

Lieut.-Col. R. A. E. Bena is posted as Resident at Jaipur.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. W. Cumming becomes Member, Board of Management, Indian People's Famine Trust, vice Mr. Donald.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. F. Blackiston is appointed Superintendent, Mahomedan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, vice Mr. G. Sanderson, Mr. Blackiston who is at present on military duty will be on probation. Mr. J. A. Page will be Superintendent, sub-pro-tem, Mahomadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle in his place.

The Hon. Dr. Deva Prasad Sarvadikari is re-appointed Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, with effect from the 31st March.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. Mooffat becomes member, Assam Labour Board, as the representative of the Assam branch, Indian Tea Association, vice the Hon. Mr. Miller.

PLATFORM COMFORTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—"Pro Bono Publico" need not despair; for, after the officials of the Railway have thoroughly enjoyed the satisfaction of having made people as "uncomfortable" as they can, they will of course, not knowing how further to oppress the very people that feed them reverse their finding of their "A cinder platform is the most satisfactory we can at present arrange." The irony lies in the words "we can at present arrange" and I assure "Pro Bono Publico" that all the appeals to the Railway Board or, for the matter of that, to Government, will not improve matters, until the officials have gloated in the discomforts of their fellow-beings and show an inclination to be a little suave. That is my experience, I once tried to move heaven and earth to let the wicket gates at B. B. & C. I. Dadar be left conveniently open. I failed—all my appeal—all the appeals of my fellow-beings failed. The Public Works Department Railways sent me a note saying that while an over-bridge was provided, it was unsafe to use the wickets, and so on. Yes, we all failed until a "Suave" gentleman came in and now we have the wickets open to us to our heart's pleasure! The cinder on the platforms could be removed as we all know by a couple of coolies and a few basket-fuls of earth strewn and this would at once be to us a boon, but we must my dear "Pro Bono Publio," wait until it pleases the gods on this earth to be.

"SUAVE."

Mahim, Feb. 18, 1916.

PASSPORTS FOR FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

It is notified that travellers to French Indo-China are required to provide themselves with passports which must be vise by a French Consular Officer.

The Government have empowered certain postal officers to search or cause search to be made for dyes and dyestuffs, manufactured from coal tar products, in course of transmission by post to any place out of British India, the taking of which by sea or by land out of British India is prohibited.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, February 19, 1916.

A GREAT SOCIAL EXPERIMENT.

The existence of the criminal tribes in this country has long constituted a reproach to those responsible for its government, as well as to the people, and especially to the educated classes. That as a general rule the members of these tribes are not conscious of the evil character of their profession, is undeniable. And as a class they are more to be pitied than condemned. For they have been deprived of all the opportunities, open to other classes, for self-improvement inasmuch as society has always treated them as outcastes. Denied any opportunity of earning their living by honest labour, their difficulties have been enhanced by the absence of any light of knowledge to illuminate the darkness of life. For, until very recently the Government have been indifferent to the need to reform them by the gentle and persuasive influence of education. More than anything else, it is the attitude adopted in the immediate past,—both on the part of the Government and the people,—that has kept them what they are. Instead of being treated like human beings, they have been consistently hunted down by the police and clapped into jails,—as though they were beasts and not merely the unfortunate and not seldom helpless victims of circumstances beyond their control.

Fortunately, however, a wholesome change in the attitude of the Government and the people is now in evidence. The beneficient work in reclaiming these tribes, begun by the Salvation Army in their various settlements, gave the needed impulse to all activities inspired by this change of attitude. So far, however, only the fringe of the evil has been touched and much still remains to be done by the Government as well as the social workers. How humane and organised efforts can succeed in diverting the misapplied energies of these people to normal living is admirably illustrated by the work done by Mr. Starte, Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Bijapur, in controlling and reforming the criminal tribes of the district. The experiment was begun in that district in November 1909 and a pamphlet just issued by the Government of Bombay gives an account of the striking results achieved during the six years that the experiment has been tried. At first, writes Mr. Starte, the efforts were confined to the Chapparbands and the Harranshikaris, but later on the work was extended to the Ghantichors,—the principal wandering and criminal tribes of the district. The Chapparbands have been coiners as long as their history can be traced. They are about 3,000 in numbers. The Harranshkaris, numbering about 1,100, were a great source of trouble to the cultivators, looting their crops, their cattle and their houses, and also enforcing a system of blackmail by which the villagers had to give grains or goats or cash to be safe from their depradations. The Ghantichors, who number about 800, were thieves and pickpockets by profession. The first step in the reformation of these tribes was to place a restraint upon their wanderings by the application of the Criminal Tribes Act, and, at the same time, systematic efforts were made to find employment for them. Fields were granted to some families free of occupancy price, and advances of tagai were made for the purchase of cattle and implements and seed and to enable them to maintain themselves until the first harvest was reaped. Attempts were made to secure other forms of employment for the remainder,—the most successful of these being mill work. Success was obtained, writes Mr. Starte,

and the number employed has been steadily increased, until during the current season over half the labour required for the mills in Bijapur itself was drawn from the criminal tribes, and in all the larger mills members of the criminal tribes held the majority of the petty contracts for such purposes as the supply of labour to the gins, clearing away the cotton seeds, or opening bales.

The extent of the successs can be judged from the fact that

in addition to the Chhapparbands many members of the criminal tribes of the Sholapur District were recently placed in the mills, so that at the present time there are about 776 members of the criminal tribes working in one or other of the Sholapur mills. In 1912 some Ghantichors were placed in the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Mills, Gadag. There are now 121 Ghantichors employed in the Mill. Another settlement has recently been started at Gokak Falls, chiefly for the criminal tribes of the Belgaum District. There are at present 386 Korches and Guzerati Bhats working in the mills.

The fact that nearly all of the mills employing these criminal tribes are willing to accept more of the same class of labour is another testimony to the results of the attempt. More than this, a large and efficient addition has been made to the mill labour supply of the Presidency, a result which, in view of the difficulty in finding sufficient hands, is very important as opening out a new source for recruitment of labour. Though of the various methods of employing the criminal tribes, mill-work has afforded the greatest success, all could not be thus provided for. Many have therefore been turned into useful masons and carpenters. Not a few have succeeded as independent agriculturists, though settling the tribes upon the land has not proved an unqualified success, the chief reason being, according to Mr. Starte, a lack of concentration of purpose to work steadily when no one is by their side. A farm has recently been started at Hotgi, and it is intended to train some of the criminal tribes in agriculture in this place. Nor have efforts been wanting to better the social life of these people. Their habits of intemperance have been checked in all ways possible and a great improvement in this respect can now be observed. Special efforts have been made to induce the parents to send their children to school. No fees are charged and monthly scholarships, varying from four annas in the infant class to ten annas in the third standard, are given to each child.

The experiment has been tried for six years and hence it is possible at this stage to form a fairly reliable estimate of its value. Mr. Starte thus summarises the salient features of the results:—

The greatest success has been obtained amongst the Chhapparbands. On an initial survey it appeared that of the 3,000 Chapparbands about 900 were adult males; of the latter 200 were in jail and at least 650 of the remainder were maintaining themselves by making or passing false coins. Many of these were wandering in the furthermost parts of India. Since the work was commenced amongst them, there has been only one case of coining reported and in this case the accused was acquitted by the Court. There are now only three Chhapparbands in jail. Every Chhapparband has been traced and brought under the control of the Settlement, and at present there is only one absconding. They have settled down to work steadily, and being an intelligent people they are becoming increasingly prosperous. The Ghantichors who number 800 also show an undoubted improvement. At present there are only six of them in jail. A few of the malcontents absconded from time to time and found shelter with their relatives in the neighbouring districts and Native States. All of these have however returned of their own accord or have been traced and brought back. The last of the absconders were found and brought back in the early part of the present year (1915) and so at present none are missing.

The net result in fact has been that with very few exceptions all the 5,000 persons belonging to the criminal tribes of the Bijapur District are now earning their livelihood in honest ways, and Mr. Starte may well be congratulated on his splendid work. This result, he candidly admits, has been largely obtained by the co-operation of the public, and in particular of the employers of labour. But the experiment is to be judged more from the point of view of its suggestions than of its actual results, inasmuch as it reveals, as clearly as nothing else can, that the only method of reclaiming these tribes is one which is based on humane considerations.

COMMISSIONS FOR INDIANS.

In its article of 22nd January last, on "The Indian Viceroyalty," "The Statist," ever sympathetic towards Indian aspirations and ever outspoken, writes most sensibly on the great importance of giving commissions to Indians as officers in the Army. It is superfluous to say that that journal echoes the universal Indian sentiment which was so well expressed in the addresses of Sir S. P. Sinha and Mr. Wacha at the last session of the Congress. While our contemporary is of opinion that great reforms might stand over till the war is at an end, it strongly recommends that, as far as Army commissions are concerned, no time should be lost in taking up that important question at this juncture when the cry of lack of officers is so loud and unceasing. Here is what "The Statist" says on the subject.

The Princes and nobles of India have tendered to their King-Emperor not only the resources in men and money of everything they possess, but also have offered their personal services; and some amongst them have distinguished themselves already in the war. We, speaking individually, earnestly desire to see the number of Indian officers in the British service largely increased; and we do not hesitate to say that the quicker this is done, the better it will be both for India and for England. There is nothing that makes a people loyal more certainly or more deservedly than the repose of full trust in that people by its Government. Moreover, it is not to be forgotten that national feeling is offended if a Government shows any signs of distrust in loyal subjects.

No observation could be sounder than the one expressed in the above sentence. It must challenge the attention of those responsible for the government of India here and at Whitehall and compel them to tackle this very important problem in a spirit of liberal statesmanship. But let us proceed with the further observations of "The Statist":

We earnestly urge then upon the Government that it is their immediate and their urgent duty to give proof not merely to the Indian people themselves but to all the world that India can be trusted as fully and as safely as the people of the British Islands themselves.

Wiser words were never more opportunely spoken. For our part we would once more reiterate the old maxim, sound and unchallengeable, that trust begets trust. In the degree that the Indian Government unreservedly trust the people, to that degree the people will rally round the Government, come what may. The best statesmanship will be that which shapes the future policy of the governance of this great country on the lines of trust and unreserved trust.

Notes of the Day.

"The Blue Book Quarterly."

Reviewing the latest issue of the "Blue Book quarterly," a few weeks back, we made a suggestion that it would greatly enhance the utility of the journal were the important matters of public interest appearing in the publication to be translated in the three vernacular languages of the Presidency for the benefit of the large and most intelligent class of people who are still innocent of any knowledge of the English language. We are glad to notice that the Bombay Government has now issued a Resolution ordering the publiccation of the "Blue Book Quarterly" in the Marathi language as a trial for one year. We are confident that the experiment will prove exceedingly popular, leading eventually to the publication of such a useful journal later on in Gujerati and Sindhi. We congratulate the Editor on making this practical suggestion to the Government. We would, however, say one word more in reference to it. It should be sold at a popular price, say two annas per number, so as to be within the reach of that very large class who are always willing and ready to learn all about the principal departments of the Presidency Administration. We wish the new experiment every success.

The Labour Leader and Compulsion.

"There is only one task for all of us", so wrote Mr. Henderson, who has just been re-elected Leader of the Labour Party, to his constituents in explaining his attitude towards the Compulsion Bill, "and that is to win the war." Mr. Henderson said that he approached the subject of compulsion as a convinced and ardent supporter of the voluntary system, both before and during the war. "My opinions," he added, "have not changed, but they have been overborne by the conviction that some measure of compulsion is required on grounds of absolute military necessity." And he went on to say:—

I have not reached that conclusion lightly or without the most anxious consideration of all possible alternatives, but in the end I found it impossible to resist the conclusion that unless the Bill proposed by the Government were introduced and passed we could not continue the war with any prospect of either a successful or speedy termination. I saw Lord Kitchener and received from him the most definite and emphatic assurance that military necessity required the enrolment, not only of the single men attested under the Group System, and not only of all the married men whose enlistment was dependent on the passage of the Bill, but also of all the men, be they many or few, who are available from the 651,000 unattested single men, and even so there will be a margin left to be covered by voluntary enlistment.

Indian India and Its Rajas.

Mr. Saint Nihal Singh, in an article in the "Asiatic Review," makes two very good points. The first is the use of the offensive phrases, "Native States," and "Native Chiefs." It is notorious that the word "native," as generally applied to the inhabitants of this country, is resented; and, in fact, latterly, it has fallen into disuetude, and is under an official ban. But the curious thing is that it persists in the cases of the Indian Rulers and their States. Mr. Nihal Singh has excellent reasons to show why the phrase "Native States" should be replaced by "Indian States." Another point is that with reference to such phrases as "Native Chiefs," "Native Princes," "Sovereign Chiefs," "Protected Princes," "Tributary Princes," "Feudatory Chiefs." Mr. Nihal Singh rightly characterises these terms as misleading, undignified or offensive. For one thing, it is time the term "native" were banished altogether. The term "chief" connotes headship of a clan, whereas the Indian Rulers are not all heads of clans. No doubt the term is technically correctly applied in individual cases, *e.g.*, the Chief of Ichalkaranji, but its application is manifestly nonsensical to the Hindu Ruler of a predominantly Moslem State or the Moslem Ruler of a predominantly Hindu State. The term "Prince" is no less inapplicable to sovereigns, although the petty sovereigns of Germany, who can in no sense be compared with the Indian Rulers, are styled "Princes." "Protected Prince" is technically correct as defining the relations of the Rulers, but in the ordinary administrative sense, it is not suitable. "Tributary" will not do as a generic term, for it is not all Rulers who pay tribute. Mr. Nihal Singh prefers the Indian term "Raja," as one whose meaning is not liable to be misunderstood.

Periodical Journalism in India.

In spite of the increase in the number of periodicals published in India, it is undeniable that the quality of such periodicals has not considerably improved—with perhaps a very few exceptions. The result has been that as compared with other countries, we have here to be content with what little we get in the matter of variety and comprehensiveness of matter and to look forward eagerly to periodicals from the Western countries to quench our unsatisfied wants. The movement started in Baroda to bring home vividly to the public the intensive development of periodical journalism, by holding an exhibition of European, American and Japanese periodicals, therefore, comes very opportunely as a stimulant to those responsible for the production of periodicals in India.

A Co-operative Hospital.

The latest number of the "Bengal Co-operative Journal"—which is full of much useful and instructive information for co-operators and those interested in Co-operation—contains an interesting account of a remarkable development of the movement in Spain. The co-operative hospital at Barcelona consists at present of 103 societies with a total membership of 21,000, the number of those entitled to use the institution being 1.1,000, since the privileges of a member extend to his or her wife or husband, children, parents and parents-in-law. Each member has to pay an admission fee of 1.50 pessetas (1s. 2½d.) and a monthly contribution of 0.10 pessetas (one penny). When a member is ill, he is received by the institution, which, for a sum of three pessetas (2s. 5d.) per day, provides food and medical attention, including surgical operations. "La Quinta de Salud La Allianza," as the institution is called, was founded in 1904 by the Barcelona Waiters' Union and Friendly Society and during its eleven years' existence it has cared for 2,148 in-patients, 83 per cent. of whom were operated upon. It has also free general dispensaries and surgeries for all diseases. Upto now 82,000 patients have been gratuitously attended in these dispensaries.

"When I am King."

Some interesting stories of our future King are related by Mr. David Williamson in his biography of the Prince of Wales, which Messrs. Newnes published in mail week. One of these is to the effect that the young Prince once declared: "When I am King I shall make three laws:—

No one shall cut the tails of the little dogs;

There shall be no more fishing with hooks;

No one shall use bearing-reins to hurt the horses."

In all these one detects an inherently tender nature and one that is uncommonly fond of animals. We are told the Prince continues to be a great lover of animals. Another insight into a sympathetic nature is afforded by the following little anecdote. At one time the Prince was being nursed through a childish ailment, when his nurse happened to mention a little girl who had shown great courage. The Prince listened attentively and then said:—

I would like to send that little girl something, because she has been so patient. . . Take her my little statue of Lord Roberts.

The statuette, which was one of the Prince's greatest treasures, was duly sent.

The Prince's Daily Apple.

His Royal Highness, whose first pocket money was a shilling a week, had a strict account kept of his expenses when at Magdalen College, Oxford. The Queen was once shown these accounts, and noticed that one of the daily items was "1d."

"Whatever does the Prince get a penny a day for?" asked her Majesty.

"Oh, that is for an apple he eats before breakfast," was the reply.

Still another story tells of his accepting an invitation to lunch with an undergraduate whose parents were to be present. The hour came, but the Prince did not. "Let us begin," said the young host, to the amazement of his father and mother. Nevertheless he insisted, knowing the Prince well, and they began. At last the royal guest arrived, tendered the most profuse apologies, adding, "I should have been wild if you had waited for me."

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ERZERUM BOOTY.

TURKS' ENORMOUS LOSSES.

GRAECO-BULGARIAN FIGHTING

MR. RUNCIMAN ON SHIPPING PROBLEM.

It is estimated that Erzerum had a garrison of 100,000 with 467 guns, while the advanced forts had 374 guns and the central forts 200.

It is estimated in Petrograd that the Turks in the three weeks prior to the assault on the forts, lost 80,000 troops.

The mountains surrounding the fortress were found littered with frozen corpses and thousands of tons of abandoned munitions and stores.

Lord Kitchener announced in the House of Lords that the operations in Mesopotamia which had hitherto been controlled from India, would now come under the direction of the War office. He added that General Townshend had sufficient supplies to last for a considerable period.

The Greeks, after a two hours' fight, routed another band of Bulgarians, who penetrated into Greece. The Greeks are now vigilantly guarding the whole frontier.

The Austrians are reported to have ceased their offensive in the neighbourhood of Durazzo, owing to the arrival of Italian troops.

It is reported that French warships in the Adriatic have sunk two and perhaps three enemy submarines during this week.

The situation of the British Front between the Ypres-Commines Canal and Railway remains unchanged.

The conquest of the Cameroons is complete except for an isolated position.

The United States has informed the German Ambassador that Germany's latest Lusitania formula would be acceptable for that particular case only.

Socialists in the Prussian Diet have expressed disapproval of the Government's campaign against merchantmen.

Mr. Runciman in the course of a statement in the Commons on the shipping problem, explained the efforts to relieve congestion at the docks and the impossibility of fixing maxim freights below the world price.

German exchange has dropped a point to the lowest on record.

ENORMOUS BOOTY AT ERZERUM.

MOUNTAINS LITTERED WITH FROZEN TURKS.

RUSSIA'S GREAT STROKE

IMPORTANCE OF ERZERUM.

ALLIES' UNBROKEN LINE TO MESOPOTAMIA

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.

The German attacks on the Western front are promoted by the desire to impress neutrals, especially Easterns, but Russia's great stroke at Erzerum is far more effective in that direction.

Erzerum is the key to Asia Minor, commanding the sole road open to the Russians towards the Bosphorus from Asia. Trebizond is not likely to resist long and then the Allies will have an unbroken line from the Black Sea to the north-eastern edge of Mesopotamia.

Besides the victors of Erzerum, Russia has two armies in the Caucasus, one of them on the Black Sea littoral and the other in the Lake Van region.

The Russian capture in the depth of winter of a fortress situated at a height of six thousand feet notorious for blizzards, is heroic.

The operations began in January with a series of masterly actions by which General Judenich cleared his flanks, forcing the Turks to evacuate Melazghert, south-east of Erzerum, and retreat on Mush. He then occupied Koprikem and Hassankala, and both the great Kars on the Erzerum road.

STRENGTH OF GARRISON AND ARMAMENTS.

100,000 TROOPS AND 1041 GUNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 17.

The "Official Messenger" estimates that Erzerum had a garrison of a hundred thousand with 467 guns, while the advanced forts had 374 guns and central forts 200.

Erzerum is of enormous importance because it is the centre of military administration with huge ammunition magazines. It opens for the Russians wide access northward, westward and southward, foiling the plans of the German staff.

The Turks will naturally try to repair the disaster, but the Russians will speedily consolidate the position.

The Russian press is particularly pleased, as it will facilitate British operations in Mesopotamia, besides re-echoing throughout the Balkans, Persia and Afghanistan.

ENORMOUS TURKISH LOSSES

LACK OF FIELD ARMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.

It is estimated in Petrograd that the Turks in the three weeks prior to the assault on the forts lost eighty thousand out of two hundred thousand troops.

Of the remainder only seventy-five thousand were efficient organised units and forty-thousand of them were required to hold the town forts.

The lack of a field army to hold the outer redoubts enabled the fortress to be destroyed by long-range fire.

TOWN ON FIRE.

MORE GUNS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 18.

A communiqué says:—

In addition to those previously reported twenty-five guns were captured in the storming of the Erzerum first line forts and 1,452 prisoners were taken near one of the northern forts 12 miles distant from the fortress which the Russians troops occupy. The town is on fire in many places.

The registration of prisoners and booty is proceeding.

MUCH BOOTY.

MOUNTAINS LITTERED WITH FROZEN CORPSES

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 17.

There were fierce actions in front of Erzerum before the Turks were finally driven into the fortress.

One retreating detachment was most anxious to save a park of new German field-kitchens and formed them into a square. Russian guns smashed them up and when the infantry rushed up they found hungry Turks licking up soup and stews thus strangely distributed.

A body of Turkish irregulars on a hill south-east of Erzerum, was cut off, and promised to surrender in the morning. They made no sign at dawn and the Russians, cautiously clambering up, found that the defenders had been frozen to death.

The mountains surrounding the fortress were littered with frozen corpses and thousands of tons of abandoned munitions and stores.

MESOPOTAMIA OPERATIONS.

TO BE CONTROLLED BY WAR OFFICE.

TOWNSHEND'S SUFFICENT SUPPLIES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.

In the course of his statement in the House of Lords, Lord Kitchener said that the operations in Mesopotamia which had hitherto been controlled from India would now come under the direction of the War Office.

The behaviour of the British and Indian troops had been worthy of army traditions. He hoped that the operations would before long reach a satisfactory stage.

General Townshend had sufficient supplies to last for a considerable period.

"METZ OF EAST TURKEY."

GREAT MORAL EFFECT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.

A British diplomatist who has long resided in Erzerum, dwelt in an interview with Reuter's representative on the immense political importance on the fall of the "Metz of East Turkey."

It is more momentous than even Bagdad as a key to the Ottoman defences. It was regarded as impregnable whereas Bagdad is merely the Arab metropolis.

The diplomatist pointed out the moral effect on the Allies and their friends and consternation in Turkey and Bulgaria.

SIBERIANS' CYCLONIC DASH.

MARCH THROUGH BLIZZARDS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 18.

It appears that the nine outlying forts of Erzerum mentioned on February 15th and 16th as having been captured were all above the snowline. They were captured in 48 hours in a cyclonic rush by the Siberian troops who covered twelve miles. During the fighting the Russians feinted the leading Turks to think that a flanking march from the south was impending. Simultaneously the Russians on the Black Sea littoral were very active and meanwhile the striking force, mainly Siberians, during a march of several days through blizzards, surprised and seized the ridges north of the city and then took two outermost northern forts in the rear and swept southwards behind the eastern line of forts which face eastwards, mastering all seven within 24 hours.

ERZERUM BELIEVED IMPREGNABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.

It is admitted in Petrograd that the Turks believing Erzerum impregnable concentrated their forces at Bagdad.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE ON TREBIZOND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.

It is reported in Athens that the Russians have reached Baiburt, 75 miles north-west of Erzerum on the road to Trebizond.

COMMUNICATIONS WITH MESOPOTAMIA.

CHIEF OBSTACLES REMOVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.

The capture of Erzerum removes the chief obstacle to raids on Turkish communications with Mesopotamia and facilitates linking up with the British and Russian advances towards Bagdad.

It is noteworthy that the massacre of Armenians was directed from Erzerum.

DISASTERS AT ERZERUM.

CONSTERNATION AT CONSTANTINOPLE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 18.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, February 17.—Constantinople news via Salonika and Rome despatched prior to the fall of Erzerum states, that consternation was caused in Constantinople by the disasters at Erzerum where Ottoman troops were refusing to struggle owing to the lack of provisions. It was admitted that Russian pressure had destroyed the last possibility of an expedition against Suez.

RUMANIA APPREHENSIVE.

TWO GERMAN DIVISIONS IN BULGARIA.

PERMANENT OCCUPATION FORESHADOWED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 18.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

London, 16th February:—The "Times" Balkan correspondent says there is much discontent in Bulgaria at the rise in the cost of commodities while exports to Germany continue.

The Varna fortifications have been strengthened and heavy German guns mounted. There are two German divisions in Bulgaria and there is little doubt that a permanent occupation is intended.

The fortification of the Roumanian frontier is being carried on energeticallly. The people are told that as soon as Salonika is attacked, Roumania will invade Bulgaria. The people were friendly to the Germans at the outset but the arrival of considerable numbers of infantry aroused suspicion which the German airs of ownership increased.

REPORTED GERMAN LOAN TO ROUMANIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 18.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

London, February 17.—The "Morning Post's" Copenhagen correspondent says that Berlin announces that the Duke of Mecklenburg has left for Bucharest to offer Roumania a loan of £12,000,000.

OUTSIDE THE PALE.

KING FERDINAND'S DUPLICITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 18.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

London, 16th February:—A "Times" leader while admitting that the Bulgarian troops are in an unenviable plight deprecates the crediting of rumours to the effect that Bulgaria is ready to make terms.

King Ferdinand having once misled the Entente, is ready to repeat the exploit, but our debt of honour to Serbia precludes any dealings with King Ferdinand. Even the Kaiser with all his crimes is a more reputable sovereign.

GREECE AND BULGARIA.

A FEW DISCLOSURES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 18.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, February 15.—(Delayed in transmission.) A report was published in January that the Allies held positive proof that King Constantine facilitated enemy submarine operations.

The "Messageros" Salonika correspondent now states that at the moment of Bulgaria's mobilisation M. Venezelos wired to the Greek Minister at Sofia to inform M. Radoslavoff that Serbia if attacked would receive the fullest Greek support.

The Minister replied requesting further instructions in view of the fact that Bulgaria had already received categorical information that if she attacked Serbia she had nothing to fear from Greece.

ANOTHER FRONTIER BRUSH

BULGARIANS ROUTED BY GREEKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.

The Greeks, after a two hours' fight, routed another band of Bulgarian comitadjis who penetrated into Greece. The Greeks are now vigilantly guarding the whole frontier.

CROSSING OF THE VARDAR

FRANCO-BRITISH OFFENSIVE FROM SALONIKA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 18.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

London, 16th February:—The "Telegraphs" Rome correspondent says:—"The general opinion is that the Franco-British offensive from Salonika practically began with the crossing of the Vardar and will continue with greater intensity in the next few days."

The leading Italian papers publish reports to the effect that the Bulgars and Turks refused to march on Salonika and against Vallona.

CONQUEST OF CAMEROONS,

PRACTICALLY COMPLETE.

CAPTURE OF ONLY ONE POSITION REMAINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.

General Dobell reports that active operations have practically ended and that the conquest of the Cameroons is complete except for an isolated position at Mora Hill.

French columns have closed the frontier eastward of Ngoa. The Campo column has only a few miles to travel to close the line from the sea.

KING FERDINAND'S MOVEMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 18.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

London, February 17.—The "Frankfuerter Zeitung" says that the King of Bulgaria has abandoned his visit to Coburg and left hurriedly for Sofia.

GENL. SARRAIL TO VISIT KING OF GREECE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Telegram from Salonika states that General Sarrail will shortly visit King Constantine.

ITALIAN TROOPS NEAR DURAZZO.

AUSTRIANS CEASE THEIR OFFENSIVE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.

A telegram from Corfu states that the Austrians have ceased their offensive in the neighbourhood of Durazzo owing to the arrival of Italian troops. Generalissimo Putnik has joined the Serbians at Corfu.

ALLIES' POSITION IN ALBANIA.

FORMIDABLE ARMED LINE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 18.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, February 15.—(Delayed in transmission.) The "Giorale D'Italia's" military critic says, the Allies are strongly entrenched on a formidably armed line running from the north of Durazzo to the south of Valona. They have sufficient troops to resist any possible attack.

AUSTRIAN ADVANCE IN ALBANIA.

HAMPERED THROUGH LACK OF TRANSPORT,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Italian reports show that the Bulgarian and Austrian advance in Albania is very slow and the Bulgarians are especially hampered by the lack of transport and the roads.

Montenegrins who have arrived at Brindisi state that Austrian attempts to discover the hiding places of Prince Mirko and General Martinovitch have been unsuccessful. The people could not be moved by bribes or the threat of starvation.

SHARP FIGHTING IN ALBANIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 18.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

London, February 17.—An Exchange message from Rome says that the Austrians from Allessio executed a junction with the Bulgarians from Elbassan and Tirana. Both have come into contact with Essad Pasha's army composed of Albanians, Montenegrins and Serbians. Sharp fighting is in progress.

BANKURA FAMINE.

800,000 PEOPLE AFFECTED.

DISTRESS APPALLING AND WIDESPREAD.

As already announced a Committee has been formed in Bombay for the relief of the people affected by the famine in Bankura, Bengal. It is estimated that about eight hundred thousand people are acutely affected by the distress prevailing. The article below gives details of the extent and severity of the famine.

The district of Bankura covers an area of 2,621 square miles and has a population of 11,38,670 most of whom are aborigines, like the Santals, and semi-aboriginal people like the Bauris. Only five per cent of the population live in three large towns and the remaining 95 per cent are scattered in 4,634 villages and are mostly agriculturists. There are very few rich men in the district.

The district is poorly supplied with rivers and irrigation canals and almost entirely depends on an even and sufficient distribution of rainfall. According to the District Gazetteer, it is liable to famine owing to its dependence on the rice crop and to the absence of a proper system of irrigation to counteract the effects of failure of rains. Of the net cropped area 88 per cent is normally under rice and about 10 per cent under rabi crops which in a year of short rainfall is deficient both in yield and area. The rice crop is entirely dependent upon rainfall which must not only be sufficient but also well distributed. In case of failure of rice people have little to subsist on, except maize and inferior millet crops, until harvesting of 'rabi' crops which is in the latter part of March. Thus if the rice crop fails distress inevitably ensues.

In 1913 large portions of the district were devastated by the great Damodar flood. In 1914 owing to insufficient rain the harvests were poor. In 1915 there was scarcely any rain in the months of July, August and September and there was consequently a failure of rice. The drought besides produced scarcity of water. The result was an acute distress in the district.

OVER HALF-A-MILLION PEOPLE AFFECTED.

According to figures given in by the Government nearly half the area of the district, and about five lakhs of persons of the total population of eleven lakhs were affected. Private estimate, however, puts the number of affected people to something like eight lakhs spreading over nearly the whole of the district. By September last the condition was so serious that some sort of relief was thought necessary. Dr. P. Acharji, Secretary, Sadharan Brahmo Samaj, Prof. S. C. Chatterjee of the City College and Mr. S. Bannerjee of the "Modern Review" Office went from Calcutta to investigate personally the condition of the people in the district. They were of opinion that in Bankura there was extreme distress. Dr. Acharji estimated that from next November 1915 about eight lakhs of people would require relief of some kind or other. Already a few deaths from starvation had taken place and some children were sold at a rupee or two each by their parents through not being able to feed them. The people were living on Indian corn (Bhootta), some sort of millet, some local fruit and wild grains, herbs and roots of various sorts.

The Ramkrishna Mission opened relief work by the beginning of September and the Social Service League by the middle of the same month. The students of Bankura Wesleyn College under their Principal Rev. Mr. Mitchel, the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj, Bankura Sammilani followed suit later on.

Some of the leaders of the district had also by this time issued an appeal in which they said, "Many of the people who live by manual labour left the district to seek employment elsewhere but most of them found none and had come back to misery and privation. . . . . Young men women and children have the look of old people - from the effect of sheer starvation. Famine is stalking across the land and is claiming some of these as its victims. The gravity of the situation demands urgently the opening of relief works on a broader basis extending over all the affected parts of the district."

FACTS OFFICIALLY VOUCHED FOR.

A public meeting was held in October in the town of Bankura and a relief committee was formed with the District Judge as Chairman and the Committee issued an appeal for help above the signature of the District Magistrate for the Chairman. The facts stated in the appeal were officially vouched for and supported the popular view of the intensity and extent of the famine.

The appeal said that during July and August there was scarcely any rain and the paddy seedlings had never been planted out. Fields stretching for miles remained almost untouched by the plough. The district crop reports gave .42 as a likely average crop to be expected at that season. But though this figure indicated a sufficiently gloomy prospect it did not by any means represent the measure of the distress of the district. Such crops as were expected to be gathered in would find their way to the stores of wealthier classes while the poor men expected nothing and the

(Continued on page 10.)

THE SHIPPING PROBLEM

IMPORTANCE OF MERCHANT NAVY.

MR. RUNCIMAN'S REVIEW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.

In the Commons, Mr. Peto suggested the establishment of a central expert authority to control shipping. He said that the congestion at ports was largely responsible for the shortage of tonnage.

Mr. Balfour said he did not doubt that improvement was possible, but he did not think that much could be done owing to the Admirals and Generals lacking commercial training.

It was impossible to requisition all British shipping. Eighteen shipowners of the highest standing were giving their best advice to the Government as regards shipping.

Mr. Peto's amendeat was withdrawn after a statement by Mr. Runciman, who announced that completion would be permitted of ships nearly finished.

He also explained the efforts to relieve congestion at the docks and the impossibility of fixing maximum freights below the world price.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.

In the House of Commons Mr. Runciman gave a comprehensive review of the shipping problem which he described as the greatest economic problems of the day. The sole cause of the trouble was that we were trying to pour a quart into a pint pot—to get a limited mercantile marine to do more than it could ever have done in peace time. A considerable portion had been requisitioned and where there were a hundred ships before the war there were now sixty-seven and of these numbers twenty-one before the war were neutral vessels as compared with twenty-four now. If we drove off the latter by fixing a maximum rate below the world price we should starve. Dealing with the congestion at the docks Mr. Runciman said that men were being brought back to docks and railways to relieve the shortage of labour.

Shipbuilding yards throughout the country, had been engaged for naval purposes and the need of all kinds of craft still remained. The Admiralty was acting most wisely in increasing the craft to deal with our most imminent dangers, submarines, mines and the like but had arranged for 45 vessels nearing completion to be continued and the less urgent Admiralty work to be deferred Another 140 ships had been declared to be war work and every merchantman being constructed was being declared to be war work now because the Government had come to the conclusion that these ships were as necessary as munitions and warships. Not a single sailor had refused to sign because of the perils at sea. To limit the reproductive power of the merchant navy on which mainly the Empire now depended, would be most disastrous.

PAYMENT OF HARBOUR DUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Replying to a deputation representing the port authorities of the United Kingdom on the subject of the payment of harbour dues by ships in Government service, Mr. Asquith said he thought the present payment of 75 per cent. of dues not unfair but would consider the case of "wet" harbours where no dues were paid.

RESTRICTION ON IMPORT OF FRUIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.

In the Commons Mr. Runciman announced that the import of fruit from all parts of the Empire is exempted from restriction.

THE LUSITANIA CASE.

GERMANY'S LATEST FORMULA ACCEPTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.

Mr. Lansing informed Count Bernstorff that Germany's latest Lusitania formula would be acceptable for that particular case, but he demanded assurances that Germany's new submarine policy should not be extended to passenger-carrying liners, even though they were defensively armed.

THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

SOCIALISTS CONDEMN PIRACY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 17.

Socialists in the Prussian Diet have expressed disapproval of the Government's submarine campaign against merchantmen.

SALONIKA DEFENCES IMPREGNABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.

The correspondent of the pro-German "Zurich Zeitung" gives a long description of the Salonika defences and says they are impregnable.

MINING ACTIVITY IN ARTOIS.

BRITISH BOMBARD ENEMY TRENCHES.

YPRES SITUATION UNCHANGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Sir Douglas Haig in a communiqué says the enemy in the morning sprang two mines, one near Fosse Eight and the other south of Loos, and attempted to occupy the crater of the latter but were repulsed. We hold the lip of the crater.

Our artillery to-day bombarded the enemy trenches near the Hohenzollern Redoubt and east of Armentieres.

The situation is unchanged between the Ypres Commines Canal and the railway.

ENEMY DEFENCES IN BELGIUM BOMBARDED.

PARIS, Feb. 17.

The communiqué says there is nothing to report.

PARIS, Feb. 18.

The communiqué says the bombardment of enemy defences in Belgium and between Soissons and Rheims was carried out. The French occupied the crater of the mine which the enemy exploded in Artois.

THE ARTEMIS INCIDENT.

GERMANY APLOGISES.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 17.

The German Government has informed Holland that its enquiry has proved that the Commander of the tank steamer Artemis which was brutally torpedoed recently, was blameless.

It admits that the torpedoing was a blunder on the part of the commander of the torpedo boat and states that the Government has disapproved his action and taken necessary measures.

It apologises for the incident and offers an indemnity.

CROWN PRINCE'S COMMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.

It is announced that the Crown Prince commands the group of armies in Argonne and Alsace-Lorraine.

EXHAUSTION OF GERMANY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 18.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London, 16th February:—Reuter's Athens correspondent states that the belief in the eventual exhaustion of the Germans is daily gaining ground. The Germanophile press is endeavouring to combat this, making the most of the western fighting which is represented as aiming at the occupation of Calais.

GERMAN HIGH-HANDEDNESS IN BELGIUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 17.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Echo Belge" says that the German requisitions incensed the population of Assende near Ghent. They assembled in the principal Square on Sunday in order to protest. The Germans fired. Three were killed and ten wounded.

AIRCRAFT PRECAUTIONS.

LORD KITCHENER'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Speaking in the Lords, Lord Kitchener said that anti-aircraft guns were now given priority of construction.

Aeroplane attacks on a Zeppelin at night were attended by great difficulties, but he believed that these would eventually be overcome.

A system had been adopted by which we should have sufficient warning of impending airship attacks.

Lord Kitchener said there was very good reason to believe that a second airship was placed out of action during the last Zeppelin raid.

ENEMY USE PRUSSIC ACID SHELLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 18.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

London, February 17.—The Petrograd "Bourse Gazette" says that the enemy in the Dvinsk region are using prussic acid shells. Slight wounds from fragments of them, are speedily fatal.

GERMANY'S BUTTER TICKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Germany will begin to issue butter tickets on March 1st.

OPERATIONS IN EAST AFRICA.

BUSH FIGHTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.

An official statement from East Africa says that a reconnaissance on February 12th against Salaita Hill to ascertain the enemy's position and strength found the hill strongly held with the main German reserves in the neighbourhood.

Our casualties were 172 of whom 139 belonged to the Second South African Brigade which had its first experience of bush fighting.

A branch railway has been carried to within two and a half miles of Salaita.

LARGE BRITISH FLEET SIGHTED.

GERMANY'S NEW CONSTRUCTIONAL EFFORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 18.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London, February 16:—It is alleged in Norway that a large British fleet was sighted last week between the Dogger bank and the Norwegian coast.

Naval correspondents are disposed to believe the report to the effect that the recent increase in German naval activity is possibly attributable to the appointment of a new chief in place of Admiral Von. Pohl. This is also a likely reason for the joining up of new ships and the direction that German constructional efforts have taken.

But it is notable that German destroyers have recently operated far out in the North Sea and it is suggested that faster and heavier craft are being employed.

Mr. Archibald Hurd recently stated that Germany had been building craft combining the characteristics of submarines with those of early monitors, an armoured battery being imposed in the hull. It is possible they lie with the hull submerged and use the guns behind armour impenetrable by such guns as merchantmen carry.

SEPARATE PEACE OFFER TO JAPAN.

COUNT OKUMA'S FIRM ATTITUDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 18.

The "Pioneer's" Tokio correspondent writes:—We have it on no less an authority than on the word of the Premier, Count Okuma, that Germany has approached Japan with a view to seeking the terms of peace. This anouncement coming so soon after Japan's public declaration of her intention not to conclude a separate peace from the Allies, is regarded as somewhat significant. Just in what form Germany has been seeking to conclude a separate peace with Japan, Count Okuma does not explain; but he sufficiently hints at it to allow a justifiable inference. He suggests that the attempt of Germany to induce Japan to agree to separate terms of peace was through influential private individuals and other sources and she has approached Russia in a similar manner. While dwelling on the fact that Japan has been thus approached, Count Okuma insists that such proposals can find no hearing among the members of the Imperial Cabinet and declares that Japan will never consent to discuss terms of peace with Germany except with the knowledge and concurrence of Great Britain. Count Okuma goes on to express his opinion that as Germany was the instigator of the present conflict, she should be well punished and brought to repentence before her opponents determine to end the present hostilities. Japan is the only Power in a position to put down successfully any untoward uprising in China. The most recent reports to Tokyo affirm that the trouble in Yunnan is spreading with a sympathetic agitation in the neighbouring provinces. The officials of Szechuan are said to have advised the withdrawal of all missionaries from the interior districts. The Japanese authorities admit the seriousness of the situation, but deny positively that any Japanese is encouraging it, professing to stand ready to protect their own nationals in China the moment danger threatens them.

MANUFACTURE OF MUNITIONS

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S ACTIVITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Mr. Lloyd George urges the cessation of building and the temporary transference of labour to building munition factories.

Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Runciman have conferred with distillers with a view to increasing their output for explosives' purposes.

ADDRESS ADOPTED IN COMMONS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.

The Commons have adopted the Address.

SILVER MARKET,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Messrs. Montagu's circular says the silver market has been most inactive and inclined to sag in the absence of support from the Home mint. American supplies are almost cut off. As the price fell away business shrank to very small dimensions.

There was continuous slight demand from China till yesterday, when Continental and other demand carried the price beyond China's buying limit.

It is stated that the French mint has been instructed to coin silver for Serbia and Montenegro.

STUDENTS ASSAULT A PROFESSOR.

A CALCUTTA INCIDENT.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE CLOSED PENDING ENQUIRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18.

As a sequel to the assault committed on Prof. Oaten at the Presidency College, all lectures and practical classes of the College have been suspended from 1 p.m. to-day (Friday) until further order under orders from the Government.

The following is an extract from the Government's letter to the Principal, Mr. James on the subject:—

"I am to inform you in reply that the offence which has been committed by the students appears to the Government to be so grave that it is desirable at once to suspend the normal work of the College, pending further enquiry and orders. I am desired accordingly to instruct you to close the College with effect from the afternoon of Friday, the 18th.

The incident referred to in the telegram, is described by a correspondent in "The Enlgishman" as follows:—

At untoward incident took place in Presidency College, Calcutta, on Tuesday afternoon in the College premises at about 3 o'clock when Mr. E. F. Oaten, Professor of History, was injured. It is reported that when the Professor was taking his class on the second-floor some students were talking together at the corridor in front of the class room and were evidently causing disturbance. Professor Oaten, is is alleged asked the boys to go away. They obeyed and dispersed quietly. A notice was then hung at Professor Oaten's request prohibiting noise at the corridors while classes were being held. The Professer, after his class having seen this executed, was coming downstairs alone, and there were but two or three steps left to reach the floor, when he was struck by someone on the back and dropped down senseless. A band of young men then fell upon the Professor and caused further injuries. He was helpless and a durwan who was close by did not offer any assistance. The offenders having satisfied their revenge left the spot, the incident having only occupier a minute's time. In the meantime another Professor who was coming downstairs noticed the prostrate figure of Professor Oaten severely bruised in the face and raised an alarm. Assistance having arrived immediately the Professor was removed for medical attendance.

It is reported by some that the perpetrators of this effence were some young man other than of the Presidency College students whose identity it is understood, has not yet been established.

ITALY AND GERMANY.

RUMOURS OF WAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 18.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, February 15.—(Delayed in transmission.) The "Morning Post's" Rome correspondent mentions a rumour that Italy will declare war on Germany on March 1st, the date when the Chamber reassembles.

GERMAN EXCHANGE.

LOWEST LIMIT ON RECORD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.

German exchange has dropped a point to the lowest level on record.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST SUBMARINES.

SUCCESS OF FRENCH WARSHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 17.

Mr. Hutin in the "Echo de Paris" says that during last three days French warships in the Adriatic have sunk two and perhaps three enemy submarines.

LORD CHELMSFORD RECEIVED BY THE KING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The King to-day received in audience Lord Chelmsford, Commodore Tyrwhitt and Colonel Gordon, V. C.

LORD CHELMSFORD'S STAFF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 18.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London, February 16:—Lord Chelmsford has appointed as Assistant Private Secretary (civilian) Mr. H. A. F. Metcalf; Military Secretary, Major Verney, Rifle Brigade; Surgeon, Major Cotterill, R. A. M. C.; Aides-de-Camp Captains, Viscount Errington, Brown (Wiltshires), Jukes (Grenadiers), Holland Hibbert (Herts Yeomanry).

DELHI, Feb. 18.

Major L. Cotterill, R. A. M. C., who has been selected by Lord Chelmsford to be Surgeon on the Viceregal Staff in succession to Sir James Roberts, is now stationed at Risalpur in the Peshawar district.

BANKURA FAMINE.

(Continued from page 9.)

middle classes next to nothing. "It must also be pointed out" the appeal further said,

"that the district returns give only an average for the whole district. As a fact the rains have been so unequally distributed that in some places not even the low lying lands have been cultivated. The distress is more acute on account of previous bad seasons. The stocks of paddy of the middle class cultivators were already low and have been exhausted and there is no early crop this year to bring the usual relief at this season. The rich Mahajan classes long ago ceased to look to anything but their own profits and ceased to advance loans."

The agricultural labourer of the lower classes, according to the same appeal, had suffered most severely. Hundreds of them had gone for work in the neighbouring districts of Burdwan, Hooghly, Howrah and twenty-four Pargannas. But the labour market there being glutted they had to return starving.

Test works were opened by the District Board in the most affected areas and had offered some relief and Government made a grant to carry on such work. "But" the magistrate said in the appeal mentioned above,

"where distress is so general and so acute there are of necessity very many the aged and the infirm, the widow and the orphan, whose case can only be met by gratuitous relief. The middle classes are also suffering severely."

Takavi loans which are being given will meet the needs of most of those who are landholders. But there are many who have no land or whose land, owing to the previous bad seasons, is already fully mortgaged. Already we have heard of cases where respectable families are starving in secret with too much self respect to beg. Those are perhaps the most difficult cases to help, but helped they must be, if they are not to starve. . . The non-agricultural classes are also suffering and in particular the weavers."

After mentioning some of the private agencies which were already at work the Magistrate said in the appeal "Much as we appreciate all they are doing, we feel that the distress is too general and too acute to be met entirely by these agencies."

By October over two thousand people were getting regular relief from only one of the private agencies. Principal Mitchel of the Bankura Wesleyan College said in October,

"All the people in the villages are in distress but the condition of some is so terrible that unless we help them at once they will die of starvation. To such as these we are now directing our attention. I shall never forget the sight I have just witnessed at the Thana. There were a thousand famished people in every condition of wretchedness gathered in the compound. Some were absolute skeletons and from some I had to turn my head away. Not more than a fifth had tickets; the rest alas, will have to go empty handed, except the most extreme cases."

He speaks also of the whole villages being in great need and of finding higher caste people, men and women, starving in secret.

SUFFERING INTENSIFIED BY WINTER.

During November relief work was continued and a few more private agencies came in the field such as the Bankura Pleaders' Committee, the Nursing Brotherhood, Bama Mission and others The total number of affected villages was estimated to be about 4,000 while relief did not reach even 1,000 of them. Some of these private agencies were giving relief in the districts of Tippara, Mymensingh, Midnapore and Manbhoom which were also affected.

With the advent of winter the rigors of cold joined with the horrors of starvation and hence the suffering became very acute.

Last December, in answer to questions in the Bengal Legislative Council it was said, on behalf of the Government, that 1,115 square miles of the total area of 2,621 square miles and more than five lakhs people out of eleven lakhs of population of the district were affected, the classes suffering being principally cultivators, weavers, agricultural labourers, beggars and small tenure holders. Government admitted that there was considerable and widespread distress prevailing in the district and said that they had adopted necessary measures to meet the situation. Though they do not propose to declare a state of famine in the district that decision in no way limited the scope of the measures taken. They sanctioned three lakhs for agricultural and land improvement loans, three lakhs for gratuitous relief and one lakh for relief work in the district.

The total Government grant thus amounts to only 5½ lakhs. Taking the minimum of two pice i.e. ½ anna, per head per day on an average, to keep alive the distressed 5 lakhs, the Government figure, would require at least Rs. 5 lakhs per month or Rs. 20 lakhs during the months of September to December last. During these months private relief workers could not have spent more than 50 thousand rupees.

DISTRESS GETTING WORSE.

Government is at present giving relief to 11.596 persons of whom 2,160 are at relief work and 9,456 are receiving gratuitous relief. Detailed information about the private agencies are not yet available. Of the agencies, about whose work some information could be gathered, the Social Service League of Bengal, which started work in 44 villages with 424 families in 5 unions, in September last, has now extended its work to 222 villages with 2.204 families in 16 unions, their weekly expenditure being Rs. 510. For want of sufficient funds they are unable to extend their work further for which they are constantly pressed. But the largest agencies are the semi-official District Board Relief Committee and the Ramkrishna Mission. No information about the working of either of these bodies have reached us except that the relief work in Bankura and Vishrampur, the two big towns of the district, have been taken up by the Ramkrishna Mission. Smaller organisations are spending from Rs. 250 to Rs. 80 a week each and they are about a dozen in number.

The Rev. Mr. Mitchel wrote the other day in a private letter: "The distress is increasing and we fear will increase during the next three months. We have not had a drop of rain since early October." Reports from several centres of relief work and in local papers, as well as in private and other letters, all say that the distress is getting worse and worse, the grip is closing tighter and tighter.

LADIES' COMMITTEE.

A representative Ladies' Committee is being formed in Bombay to collect subscriptions for the relief of the starving people of Bankura, Bengal. The names of the Committee will be announced shortly. The public are urged to subscribe liberally towards this fund. Subscriptions should be sent to Mrs. Kesarbai Parekh, Khatau Buildings, Bazargate Street, Fort Bombay.

HOW INDIANS DIE FOR THE EMPIRE.

NOT FOR THE FIRST TIME TO-DAY.

BY B. N. COOPER.

During these times of war we have read a good deal almost daily of how our brave Indians are fighting and laying down their lives for the Sovereign they serve. But is it the first time they have done so? Is it the first time they have stood shoulder to shoulder with the English and fought like very demons for a common cause. Those who are familiar with the history of this country can recall the old days, almost two hundred years ago, when Clive with his little band of black and white first commenced to plant the Red, White and Blue in this turbulent land. Then again, when we had our most desperate struggles for supremacy against the French Governors, and some of the Ruling Chiefs, who at various times disputed the rights of Britain, should it be forgotten that there were always Indian warriors helping to strengthen our cause? Perhaps it would even be correct to say that England would never have established her rule in India if it had not been for the help rendered by Indians to the old servants of the East India Company, when as often occurred, they found themselves faced by difficulties, which frequently threatened to send the whole peak of them running home in utter disgrace. At Plassey, where Robert Clive once and for all smashed up Surajah Dowlah's great army of 68,000, the coloured troops on our side fought with the same zeal, the same indomitable courage and sense of duty, which we have just seen so strikingly displayed on the battlefields of France and Belgium.

We hear of them at Assaye in 1803, when the 9th Native Cavalry in conjunction with the 78th (Seaforth) Highlanders won for Wellington his first great fight. A writer of the times describes that last charge led by the old Duke himself as "simply magnificent." "Black and White" he goes on to say "fought as one and not a man faltered." Who were the first to enter the Legations at Pekin during the Chinese War of 1901? The Sikhs! In spite of the fact that soldiers of almost every type,—Britishers, French, Russians, Germans and even the peaceful Americans,—were striving to win that honour for themselves. Such is the spirit displayed by these gallant fighters, who bear the terrible hardships of this modern warfare, the bitter cold, the fearful agony of their wounds, the shedding of their blood to the extent of their very lives, without complaint and only that no man may deny that they fight for the King. Look at the splendid way in which the old 1st Bombay Infantry stood to their death rather than give in at Maiwand. (Afghanistan) in 1880. Out of the 621 poor fellows that went into action only 180 returned. What finer example of loyalty could we find, when men like these are gallantly pleased to lay down their lives for their friends? Take them as individuals and you will find that they are just as ready to suffer death in preference to bringing disgrace to the country they serve. From many instances we find one taken from the Khuttick Campaign of 1852. During a certain stage of the fighting the enemy were completely surrounded at the top of a hill, but unfortunately the path leading to the summit was too narrow to allow our men to proceed further, except in single file, which would have meant certain death for each in turn, since the enemy were waiting with their muskets loaded. At this junction a Gurkha, Koer Singh by name, jumped up on to the parapet and by throwing insults at the enemy drew their fire towards himself, whilst his comrades rushed in and finished their foes before they had time to reload and defend themselves. During the Scinde War of 1843, Azim Khan of the 4th Bengal Lancers lay mortally wounded after a very severe action. Sir Charles Napier, who happened to be the General in command, seeing his plight attempted very graciously to cheer him up. But Azim Khan, knowing that he would never live to take his part in action again calmly replied, "General, I am easy. I have done my duty. I am a soldier and if fate demands my life I cannot die better." And as soon as he had said these words the gallant fellow expired.

Now after hearing of his works, have we any right to mistrust the Indian soldier? No wonder his Majesty decided at the last Durbar held in India, that the Indian forces should henceforth be eligible for the coveted distinction of the Victoria Cross, and we have seen already how it has been won. Havildar Ganga Singh of the 57th (Wilde's) Rifles, who is our first Indian V. C. upheld the honour of his regiment, when at La Basse he manfully resisted a heavy German attack with only fifteen of his comrades to help. We have heard how he shot the German officer, and with the dead man's sword killed ten more of the enemy before he himself was severely wounded. Deeds such as this are still to brighten up the pages of history: Lives such as his are yet to be offered up so that the old Flag may go on spreading its folds over every corner of the earth, but may such instances, when they come, not only appeal to each of us direct, but may they ever continue to strengthen the links of friendship between Black and White in such a manner as to make it impossible for foes to part them.

MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

MORE FUNDS WANTED.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 17.

In opening the Lady Hardinge Medical College H. E. the Viceroy said:—

"Your Excellency, your Highnesses, ladies and gentlemen,—It is with the utmost diffidence that I have acceded to the request of Sir Pardey Lukis and the Managing Committee to open to-day this Medical College and Hospital for women, for I feel how unworthily I fill the place of her, to whose conception, initiative and energy, the realisation of this enterprise is due. The recollection of the ceremony that took place in these grounds exactly 23 months ago remains a vivid memory to many of the us and it has, I know, spurred on all those who have been concerned with the scheme to strain every nerve to assure that the blessings to be derived from this institution should be realised with the least possible delay. For me this institution will always have tender but happy associations. I have watched its inception, its beginning and its growth with much personal interest and affection and I realise from the efforts successfully made to push it forward that it has been the wish of many that I might have the privilege of opening these buildings before I leave India in a few weeks' time. I shall never forget the more than kind reception given by my friends the ruling Princes of India and many other Indian friends to the suggestion to found a Medical College for women at Delhi. As you will have gathered from the long list given by Sir Pardey Lukis of contributions and gifts made by these and by other well-known notables of India, they have been most lavish and generous in their donations and I can only express my deep sense of gratitude to their Highnesses and other numerous subscribers, at whose further suggestion it was decided to embody this institution as a memorial to Lady Hardinge. On behalf of my family and myself I wish to express our sincere and grateful appreciation, for we feel no more fitting memorial could be raised to one whose love for India and for India's women and children was the one guiding light directing her endeavours for the advancement of women and for the relief of suffering amongst them. I feel that the work of this college will be a continuation of that endeavour and a constant reminder to you all who were amongst her best and most cherished friends, that in this great labour of love she has left "Footprints in the sands of time" that can never be effaced and has helped to bring England and India closer together.

THE SCHEME OUTLINED.

Sir Pardey Lukis has given a short account of the genesis of the scheme, to which I would like to add a few additional details As we all know, there has hitherto been no Medical College in India for the exclusive training of women. In these circumstances instruction in medical subjects to female students has had to be given in mixed classes at men's colleges in various parts of India, with the result that Indian women of the right type and class would not come forward in sufficient numbers to meet the ever-growing demands for qualified lady medical practitioners, since many Indian parents object to sending their daughters to medical colleges primarily intended for male students, thus rendering it necessary to recruit to some extent from England. It was also found necessary to send Indian medical students to England to complete their studies. The establishment at Delhi of a college for women with its attendant hospital, in which women will be taught by women to to attend on women, will, it is hoped, successfully meet to a certain extent the objections that I have just mentioned. The advantage of Delhi as a site for this college is that in order to have a successful college it is necessary to have in connection with it a large hospital which is only possible in the midst of a considerable population. The land upon which these buildings now stand was specially selected as lying between the old and new cities of Delhi and near the future railway station, thus making the hospital and dispensary as convenient and accessible as possible to all. Now that its affiliation to the University of the Punjab has been sanctioned, there need be no delay in the commencement of educational work next autumn and we have every reason to hope that before many years have passed there will issue from these buildings many lady doctors holding the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery To the college and hospital it has been decided to attach under the same general management, but as a separate institution, a training school for nurses. As you are well aware the supply of trained Indian women as nurses and midwives is quite unequal to the demand, and after proper training it is proposed to send them amongst Indian women.

This is a rough outline of the scheme which is Sir Pardey Lukis has said is to comprise a college for 100 female students, a hospital for women with 150 beds and a training school to take in 25 qualified nurses and the same number of probationers.

ON STRICTLY PURDAH LINES.

It should be clearly understood that the college hospital and training school are to be conducted on strictly purdah lines and that every possible attention will be paid to religious and caste rules. The hostels which have been already completed will have separate blocks for Christian, Hindu, Mahomedan, Sikh and Parsee students with special dining rooms and kitchens and all else that may be desirable and a general recreation room has been built for the use of all.

The college building itself, which I hope you will all visit presently, contains a central amphitheatre and hall, a library, laboratories for the study of chemistry, physics, physiology, anatomy, pathology bacteriology, and lecture rooms for instruction in general medical subjects. The dispensary, and hospital for the treatment of out-door, patients built from the generous contributions given by subscribers in the Punjab is almost completed and the hospital for 150 beds is in the course of erection. The bungalows for the use of some of the lady professors have already been built.

A NEW FEATURE.

There is one special feature in connection with the hospital that I wish to bring to your notice as one, which received Lady Hardinge's special approval and accorded with her ideas. It is the division of the hospital into separate units, each complete in itself, containing family wards and a central building in each unit for the purposes of administration and teaching. Thus each professor will have her separate and complete clinique, even her own clinical laboratory, demonstration room and consulting room and, moreover, the facilities for nursing have not been forgotten. This is a new feature in Indian hospitals, which presents many advantages since it brings the family wards into the unit, facilitating attendance and nursing, making the whole compact and easily worked. At present four units and an isolation block are being built, leaving space for four more in future extensions. In order to economise space two units are being placed one above the other making a two storyed building and I am assured that an upper story is much to be desired in hospitals in this part of India for various and obvious reasons.

Such is the general outline of the scheme, of which Sir Pardey Lukis estimates that the total cost may be taken roughly to be between 24 and 25 lakhs, of which sum rather more than 15 lakhs have been either promised or actually given without counting the lakh so generously given by the province of the Punjab as a memorial to Lady Hardinge. I think we may say that in order to place this institution on a thoroughly sound basis and fully equipped in every way, so as to make it not only the best of its kind and a model for all other colleges of the future that may be devoted to the training of women for medical service in all its branches amongst the women of India, a total sum of not less than 25 lakhs will be required, thus necessitating the raising of about ten additional lakhs.

AN APPEAL TO ALL INDIA.

It is the first experiment of its kind in India and with the practical certaintity of success before it, surely it should be worthy. The need for it is a trying one and every day saved in extending and completing the buildings required means the saving of many lives of mothers and children and what can be more precious? Ever since I have been in India the knowledge of the high mortality amongst mothers and infants has been a veritable nightmare to me and the development of medical instruction amongst women, which, after all, is the highest and most altruistic form of female education that any of us can possibly desire, seems to me to be one of the best means of coping with the evil. It was only the other day that I read in the health report of one of our big Indian cities that one out of every four children born in that city is doomed to die before it is 12 months old and that 10 or 12 years ago half the children born died as infants. This was said to be largely due to the ignorance of young mothers and the need of proper supervision during the first few critical weeks. Surely this is a terrible picture and think of its setting of grief and suffering! And are we doing enough to help these poor people, our Indian sisters? It is with confidence that I put this question to the well-to-do and charitably inclined of British India and as no appeal has so far been made to them to contribute to this enterprise I now appeal to the provinces of India to play their part and in generously contributing to this Medical College and Hospital for women to assist in what should be a great Indian and national undertaking. I feel sure that my appeal will not be in vain and that the additional sum required for the completion of this scheme, will be found. It is a woman's scheme initiated by a woman to be carried out by women amongst women and for the good of women and, therefore, in the name of the woman who conceived that scheme I propose to ask the wives of the Governors, Lieutenant-Governors and Chief Commissioners of this country to take the matter in hand, each in her own province, and I wish to appeal in her name to all both Europeans and other Indians to do all in their power to contribute to an institution intended to give relief to the suffering mothers and children of India. I may add that I have received an assurance from my successor that Lady Chelmsford will take the greatest possible interest in the successful prosecution of this scheme.

This undertaking may be small in itself in comparison with the wealth, size and population of India, and many more such colleges and hospitals will be needed to meet the necessities of India, but this is a beginning on new lines which may well be followed elsewhere and improved upon. That everything that is possible will be done to ensure the complete success of this institution is assured by the appointment as Lady Principal of Dr. Platt whose medical skill and administrative ability are so well-known. The services of some able lady professors have also been secured and I am confident that their labours will be productive of much future good and they on their side will in due course receive that sincere gratitude and veneration which Indian students show to their teachers even when they have passed out from the portals of their "alma mater."

It was the poet Southey who wrote:—

"But Love is indestructible.
Its holy flame for ever burneth,
From Heaven it came, to Heaven returneth.
It soweth here with toil and care,
But the harvest time of Love is there."

I shall always think of this place and the work of those who are now or in the future in any way be connected with it, as a labour of love for our Indian sisters and their children and although the sowing time may be heavy with toil and care, may the holy flame of love for ever burn bright and its harvest time be rich and plentiful!

Before proceeding to open these buildings, I wish to thank Sir Pardey Lukis and the Managing Committee for their unceasing care and control of the affairs of this institution, Dr. Platt, the first Lady Principal for the forethought she has shown in preparing the staff and equipment, Mr. Begg for his excellent architectural designs, Mr. Glenn who has so ably and rapidly erected these buildings, Rai Bahadur Narain Singh for the efficiency with which he has completed his contracts and all those who have been employed in controlling and supervising the works. When it is remembered that the first brick was laid in November 1914, the achievement of these fine buildings in so few months can only be described as a remarkable success. I should like to add at the same time an expression of my gratitude to Mr. Butler, Mr. Cotton and Mr. Hingnell, who have at different times ably filled the office of Secretary to the Managing Committee.

Finally, in conclusion, let me quote the closing words of the speech made on the 17th March, 1914, by the Lady whose name is to be borne by this institution. These were her words:—

"We shall expect much from the future students, a high standard both of character and intellect combined with the all-inspiring desire for a life of service to others; for this must be their crown and glory. My desire and wish is to offer the candidates full training under the happiest of conditions and it is with hope and the greatest confidence in the fulfilment of these aims that I entrust the management to Dr. Platt as Lady Principal whose popularity and ability are already so well-known. I wish to her and her future staff all success in their labours and that God's blessing may be on their work."

To those words I can add nothing."

OVERCROWDING IN TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your correspondent Rangaswami has proposed the formation of a Society for the Prevention of Railway Zoolum and suggested that the Society should be specially invested by the Government with power to prosecute the offenders against third class passengers. In my opinion the special power is not indispensable. Even without it the Society can very well go on with the work of prosecutions. It can employ respectable, well-paid agents, fully conversant with law, who can travel in disguise always, by third class, put themselves in the position of ordinary passengers, and thus become the victims of "the habitual illegalities and brutalities so lavishly indulged in." Then the agents can themselves drag the offenders to the Police Courts, where alone it is possible to get justice. When such prosecutions on behalf of the Society come to the knowledge of the travelling public they are sure not only to follow suit but strengthen the hands of the Society by helping it with funds.

Second in importance to prosecutions is the work of creating what I may call "railway atmosphere." This can best be achieved by attractive advertisements in newspapers and striking posters at railway stations, all over India. Third-class passengers need to be told what their rights are and they need to be urged to enforce their rights. For this purpose the Society should engage an advertisement expert. Some of the advertisements may well be illustrated with photographs of zoolum scenes at railway stations taken by the Society's own photographer. The campaign must be on a grand scale. Above all it must be continued for some years.

In spite of the lamentable ignorance prevailing in the country about the responsibilities of railway servants and Government police we hear of a few cases in which some intelligent and spirited passengers prosecute the offenders in the Police Courts and succeed in getting them punished. Occasionally some spirited passengers offer resistance to those attempting to oppress them and baffle the attempts. But the country is so vast that the news of such prosecutions and of such successful resistance never comes to the knowledge of the large majority of the travelling public. The Society for the Prevention of Railway Zoolum should make its business to keep itself fully informed about them and then give them the widest publicity.—Yours, etc.,

D. B. K.

Surat, Feb. 16.

RANGOON'S BABY SHOW.

LARGE ENTRIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 18.

The Rangoon Society for the Prevention of Infantile Mortality held its annual Baby Show on Thursday evening. It was a great success, there being some 350 babies entered, most of whom looked healthy and cheerful. Each child was presented with a new frock and the parent with a silk kerchief. His Honour the Lieut.-Governor in giving away the prizes expressed his pleasure in being present on that evening and stating how much the Association owed to Lady Adamson, who has commended the institution to him, and he had promised to accord it his cordial support. He congratulated them on the large entries and wished the association a prosperous year. Before the year was out he should probably have surrendered his place to Lady Butler who would take no less interest in the Association than he, indeed she would take more intelligent and useful interest than he could. As long as they both were in Rangoon the Association could rest assured of their support.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

A HINT TO THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I hope you will allow me a little space in your columns to enable me to bring to the notice of the Government and the public, a matter which is of great consequence to the revenues of India. It is common knowledge, of course, that the exports of opium to China have ceased altogether. What is not so generally known, however, is that a large quantity of what is called uncertified opium is still exported annually to British Colonies such as Hong-Kong, and the Straits Settlements, and some foreign countries. More than 12,000 chests are disposed of by the Government every year, out of which nearly 10,000 are sold by auction in the open market, and the rest sold direct to the British Colonies above mentioned. Formerly, no rates were fixed at these sales, but of late the Indian Government has been imposing a minimum rate, called the "upset price." At the last auction sale, the price thus fixed was Rs. 1,800 per chest. The Governments of the places to which this opium is exported, buy it either through their agents at the aucion sales, or from the Indian merchants, and sell it under a monopoly system. The consequence of this arrangement is that the ordinary law of demand and supply does not regulate the market, and it is not possible for the Indian merchant to dictate his price. For so long as the "upset price" is kept at a certain figure, it would not be possible even by a combination among the buyers in India to force up the rate to any appreciable extent. The process of keeping up an artificial rate greatly in advance of the "upset price" would have to be repeated at the auction sales from month to month,, and in this kind of warfare, it is clear that the Governments of the importing countries would have the upper hand. It follows, therefore, that the price realised by the Indian exporter is not much in advance of that which he has to pay at the auction sales. The astonishing part of the whole business, however, is that the consumer in other countries does not get his opium at anything like the figure at which it is auctioned here. It will stagger most people to learn that the opium exported to Hong-Kong—to take only one instance,—when retailed, realises over Rs. 32,000 per chest, leaving an enormous profit of more than Rs. 30,000 per chest to the Hong-Kong Government. What the price is in other countries, I cannot say. But it may safely be assumed that the conditions are more or less similar. The question, then, arises, why should India be deprived of so much money every year when by the simple process of enhancing the "upset price" here, an enormous increase in revenue could accrue to the Indian Government. It will be apparent that it would make no difference to the Indian buyer whether the "upset price" was fixed at Rs. 1,800 or at double that figure. For in the absence of any serious rival—the competition of Persian opium may be disregarded in this connection—Indian opium has got to be bought by the countries which now import it, even at substantially increased rates, and there would thus be no danger of the price fixed at the auction sales not being realised. If at all, the Indian merchant stands to profit by an increase in the "upset price" for whatever holdings he may have would rise in value, and he would be a material gainer. The only people to suffer, and that only very slightly, by the increase would be the Governments of the importing countries which make an enormous profit out of us at present. That, of course, will hardly be considered an argument for continuing the present extraordinary state of things, particularly so, at a time when all sorts of proposals are being made—some having only their novelty to recommend them, for increasing the financial resources of the country. If it is remembered that by only a moderate increase of Rs. 1,200 per chest in the "upset price," an extra revenue of nearly a crore and a half rupees would accrue, it will be realised how momentous is the question under consideration. Unless my facts and figures are grossly wide of the mark. —— I at least am confident of the case I have submitted—here is a matter which may well call for the earnest and immediate attention of all who have the good of the country at heart. I trust, Sir, that if on inquiry you find confirmation of what I have stated in this letter, you will use all your influence to remedy a state of things which is so prejudicial to the interests of the Indian tax-payer.—Yours, etc.,

S. C. P.

Bombay, 18th February, 1916.

BRITISH PASSPORTS FOR TRAVEL IN INDIA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 18.

The United Provinces Government have issued the following Press Communiqué:—As there has been doubt expressed regarding the validity for the return journey of passports issued in London for the journey to India, it is announced for general information that such passports are valid for a period of two years, but before being issued for the return journey they should be endorsed by an authority in India empowered to issue passports (in the United Provinces, the Chief Secretary to the Government). The usual orders as to vise apply to these passports.

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CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.

KILLED.

Captain J. W. Backhouse, Oxford and Bucks Light infantry.
Second-Lieutenant F. R. Rennie, Scottish Rifles.

WOUNDED.

Captain A. P. Forster, King's Royal Rifles.
Captain J. McClay, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieutenant H. R. Hood, Artillery.
Lieutenant A. C. Pritchard, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieutenant T. A. Yarwood, Manchesters.
Second-Lieutenant A. G. Cameron, Manchesters.
Second-Lieutenant C. Faber, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieutenant M. H. Garrard, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant D. Gilmour, Seaforths.
Second-Lieutenant D. S. Godfrey, Dorsets.
Second-Lieutenant G. E. Lines, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant R. H. Morris, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant W. D. Robieson, Camerons.
Second-Lieutenant J. D. Wild, East Kents.
Second-Lieutenant A. H. Willats, York and Lancasters.

KILLED IN EGYPT.

Second-Lieutenant T. G. Hakewill, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieutenant R. Yates, Flying Corps.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 18.

The following names of British officers appear in the casualty list No. 2 of the Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. W .E. Okey, 1st Connaught Rangers.
Lieut. I. O. Hutchison, 2nd Black Watch.
Lieut. J. Macleod and Second-Lieut. H. M. Wylis, 1st Seaforth Highlanders.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. P. R. Privett, 2nd Leicestershires.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. P. Kelsey, 1st Connaught Rangers.
Second-Lieuts. H. Billings and A. Belle, 2nd Leicestershires.
Second-Lieuts. W. A. Young and J. C. W. Broad, 2nd Black Watch.
Lieut. G. N. Macgregor and Second-Lieut. J. G. Denniston, 1st Seaforth Highlanders.

DELHI, Feb. 18.

The following names of British officers appear in the casualty list No. 3 of the Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. W. G. H. M. Mules, I.M.S., 130th Baluchis.
Captain A. R. S. Alexander, 130th Baluchis.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. A. Wale (severely), 2nd North Lancashire.
Lieut. P. S. Clarke (dangerously), 46th Punjabis.

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1 Doz Phials Rs. 8-12 V.P.P. Rs. 10.

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

QUESTION OF LIMITATION.

BASAYA CHAUMALLYA v. SAGANBASAYA KARIBASAYA.
(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

The plaintiff-appellant as the nearest heir of one Paraya sued to recover possession of certain lands.

The Additional Subordinate Judge of Bagalkot decreed the plaintiff's claim. On appeal Mr. W. T. W. Baker, District Judge of Bijapur reversed the decree of the Court of the first instance upon a finding on the issue as to limitation. Their Lordships after hearing arguments set aside the decree of the lower Appellate Court observing: "Upon this point of limitation the District Judge correctly observed that *prima facie* the suit would be time barred but the plaintiff sought to sue it by awaiting himself of the period of grace conferred by 48 of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act. That section provides that in computing the period of limitation for such a suit as this the plaintiff is entitled to exclude the period intervening between the application for a conciliator's certificate and the grant of the certificate. The learned Judge conceded that this exclusion of time would save the suit so far as regards the first and second defendants, but he said "3rd defendant however was not made a party to the proceedings before the conciliator and therefore this period cannot be included in his case. As against him therefore the suit is time barred and must be dismissed."

INTERPRETATION OF "THERTO."

The only question before us is whether the conclusion is right. In our opinion, it is not right because as we read, sections 47 and 48 of the Deccan Act, the purpose of obtaining a conciliator's certificate is to validate a suit as a suit, not as aginst such and such a particular party. This construction is we think favoured by the words of the section which meets that the suit or application shall not be entertained unless the plaintiff produces a certificate in reference "thereto" and the word "thereto" in this contest plainly refers to the suit or application and not to the parties. This view derives support from the decisions in Krishnarao v. Hari bin Sambhaji (1898 P. T. 397) and Eknath vs. Dagdooram (14 Bom. d R. 750).

It may we think, be added that the conclusion which the learned District Judge adopted would in practice lead not only to inconvenience, but to injustice.

On these grounds, the decree under appeal must we think be set aside. It remains to determine whether the trial Court's decree should be restored or whether the appeal should be remanded. Their Lordships feeling a doubt as to whether the appeal was not decided on a preliminary point of limitation only, reversed the decree and remanded the case for being heard and decided on other points if any."

Mr. S. R. Gokhale appeared for the appellant.

Mr. G. S. Mulgaoker appeared for the respondent.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 19TH OF FEBRUARY, 1916.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

746-15.—Madhowji K & C, Bhawanji Shivji, v. Narayen Daji Vardekar, & anr, Jehangir M & S, G. H. Dalal, Part Heard.

747-15.—Madh K & C, Bhawanji Shivji, v. Miya Sidhi Mahomed Sidhi Abdul Aziz Shaikhani, G H Dalal.

810-15.—Little and Co, Aboobucker Abdu Rahim & Co, a firm, Ramchander Luchminarayena, a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

672-15.—Payne and Co, Cooverji Dorabji Powalla, & anr, v. Jamsetji Cursetji Powalla & ors, Daphtary F & D.

1353-15.—Payne and Co, Karmally Abdulla, v. Hussonally Jivabhai, a firm, Merwanji K & Co.

S C CT 374-13391.15.—Vachha & Co, Onkarmal Shivbux Motiram, v. Vallabhdas Gopaldas, & anr, Tyabjee D & Co.

340-15.—Amin and D. Dwarkadas Gokaldas, Latiff bin Shaik Mahomed, v. Haji Ahmed bin Ali bin Husein Kayat, and anr, Payne & Co.

618-15.—Bhaishanker K & G, Shaik Abdul Latiff bin Shaik Mahomed, v. Haji Ahmed bin Ali bin Husein Kayat, and anr, Payne and Co.

560-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Haji Esmail Haji Noor Mahomed, v. Anandrao Narayen Rege.

633-14.—D J Mantri, Yemnabai, widow, v. Jilloobai, widow, and ors, Captain and V, D J Mantri.

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13-15.—Judah & Solomon, Vinayak Shantaram Pandurang, v. Tyaballi Cumroodin, Patell and Ez.

814-15.—Dastur and Co, (For a pauper), Ramaya Babaya, v. Vithoba Krishnaji Kasoola, & ors, Judah & S.

527-14.—Vachha and Co, Mathuradas Govindji, v. Purshotam Harjiwan, Mulji & Tha.

441-15.—Payne and Co, Bai Banubai, v. Erachsha Dinsha Cooper, Merwanji K & Co.

467-15.—Madhowji K & Ch, Talakchand Mansukhbhai, a firm, v. Bhagwandas Gangaram, a firm, Ardeshir H D & C, For Posponement.

810-14.—Dik Dh & P, Manibai, widow, v. Premcoovervalu alias Temubai, widow, & ors, Ragh N & Co.

825-13.—Mulla & M, Chandru Lillani, a firm, & anr, v. Devidas Foolchand & Co a firm, Jeh S M & H.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.
Chamber Matters for disposal—List A.
(Attorneys.)

478-10.—Matubhai J & M, Ismail Haji Allarakhia & anr, v. Mohsin Muja, & ors, Vachha & Co., 10-2-16.

443-14.—Jehangir S M & H. Kashinath Narayan Kangootkar, v. Vithal Dowji Kangootkar, & anr, 15-2-16.

S S 662-15. Mirza M & M. Shaik Yusuf bin Ebrahim v. Pandharinath Madavji, Notice 9-2-16.

292-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navi. Co, Ltd, v. Brajendra Kishore Roy Chowdhari, Payne & Co, 18-1-16.

116-15.—Motichand & D, Fatmabai, widow, v. Karimbhai Thaverbhai, & ors, Tyabji D & Co, 14-2-16.

1294-15.—Ardesir H D & Co, Dhunjishaw Merwanji Contractor, v. Perojshow Jamasji Patil, & ors, Merwanji K & Co, 14-2-16.

1029-14.—Malvi H M & R, Hookamchand Saroopchand v. Govindram Umediram, & ors, Captain & V, 15-2-16.

1458-15.—Jamsetji R & D, Bhagwan Tullock & Co, a firm, v. Pandurang Gopal Nagwekar, & ors, 15-2-16.

1165.15.—Tyabji D & Co, Fatmabai, widow, v. Karimbhai Thaverbhai, & ors, Jehangir S M & H, 15-2-16.

1462.15.—Dastur & Co, The Narsingirji Mafg Co, Ld, v. Bholabhai Nanabhai & ors, Edgelow G W & Co, 16-2-16.

In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882.—Ardesir H D & Co, In Re the United Sindh Spg & Wg Mills Co, Ltd, (in Liquidation), v. Messrs Greaves Cotton & Co, (Petitioning Creditors), Messrs Chandabhoy & Jessabhoy, Liquidators, Parties Concerned, To settle List of Debts and claims against Cl. No. 6.
List B. (Counsel).

579-03.—Little & Co, Hurjiwan Virji & ors, v. Ranchordas Callianji, & ors, Ardesir H D & Co, 11-11-15.

822-15.—Ardesir H D & Co, Messrs Khan & Khan, a firm, v. Noorbhoy Esufally, & ors, 8-2-16.

1362-14.—Purnanand & Co, Fulchand Gulabchand & ors, v. Jugdish Sakerchand & anr, Motichand & D, Amin & D, 11-2-16.

C C 1391.15.—Mehta D & Lalji Oosman Ahmed & Co, a firm, v. Haji Ismail Mahomed, Payne & Co, 14-2-16.

1726-13.—Pandia & Co, Bai Purbai, widow, v. Damji Hirji & anr, Ardesir H D & Co, 15-2-16.

C C 1.16.—Daphtary F & D, Chaganlal Vahalchand, v. Abdulla bin Ali Nakhoda, & anr, Edgelow G W & Co, 15-2-16.
For Consent Decree.

1412.15.—D J Mantri Parwatibai, widow, & anr, v. Mathurbai Gosalkarni & anr, Maneck D & Co.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

203-15.—Motichand & D, Messrs Balchand Agarchand, a firm, v. Fulchand Matrumal, a firm, & anr, Malvi H M and R, Part Heard.

1396-14.—Payne and Co, The Standard Bank, Ltd, v. Birdichand Jivraj and anr, Maturbhai J & M.

49-15.—Merwanji K & Co, Chaturbhuj Gordhandas, v. Vithaldas Mohanji and anr, Rustomji & G.

454-14.—S A Tyabjee, Balcrishna Ramchandra Pandre and anr, v. Ramchandra Tukaram Pandre & ors, D J Mantri, Judah and S, In person.

1175-15.—Payne and Co, Sir Mahomed Yusuf Haji Ismail, Kt, v. J Sanders Slater, Tyabji D and Co.

373-12.—Bhaishanker K & G, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Purshotam Jivandas, Payne and Co.

1491-14.—Unwalla P and P, The Advocate-General of Bombay, v. Prangovind Shivprasad & ors, Bhaishanker K & Co

250-13.—Khanderao L & M, Ramkrishna Raghunath Desai & ors, v. Purshotam Raghunath, & ors, Dikshit & Pur.

93-15.—Mirza M & M, Haji Ali Mahomed Jalal, v. Dhulia Kuppa, & anr, Mehta D & L.

188-13.—Dhanjishaw & B, Mathurdas Topan, v. Prahladji Sewakram, & ors, Edg G W & Co, Daph F & D.

1513-14.—Edgelow G W & Co, Ranchoddas Purshotam Morarji, v. Bai Manibai, widow, & ors, Bhimji & Co.

852-15.—Little & Co, Haji Yoosuf Haji Esmail Sobhani, v. Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla, Mehta D & L.

989-15.—N C Dalal, Oodhomji Ramji, v. Raghunath Babaji Jaoke, Smetham B & Co, For Postponment.

959-15.—Amin & Desai, Haridas Kalidas, v. Raghunath Babaji Jaoke, Smetham B & Co, For Postponment.

Prof. Kale, of the Fergusson College, brings out to-day, on the first anniversary day of Mr. Gokhale's death, a book on the financial and economic reforms advocated by the late Mr. Gokhale. It is a review of the economic development that has taken place in India during the last thirty years and describes how Mr. Gokhale strenuously fought for the adoption of certain sound and beneficent principles of reform.

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BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

THREE PRIVATES AND A VICTORIA DRIVER,

AN INCIDENT OUTSIDE WATSON'S

Before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, the driver of hack victoria No. 269, named Valli Ali Mahomed, charged Privates F. W. Patterson, J. H. Heath, and C. R. French, of the Devonshire Territorial Regiment, with mischief and abetment.

The complainant was represented by Mr. S. R. Pandit.

It was alleged for the complainant that at about 10 on the night of the 21st ultimo he was outside Watson's Hotel, for his fare, who was inside the Hotel, when the three accused came up, two of them got into the gharry and the third on the coach box, although the complainant explained to them that he was engaged by another person, and began driving it. The complainant thereupon went inside the hotel to speak to the fare but he did not pay any attention. The complainant then went up to a gentleman who was was sitting in the restaurant. After hearing Valli, the gentleman went outside and took the reins from the hands of one of the soldiers and remonstrated with him, when two of the accused went away, but the third stayed behind. After some time the two accused returned, one of them got into the gharry and the other climbed on the coach-box. The complainant again went up to the gentleman referred to and he telephoned for the police. Two military patrols then arrived and got the names of the accused. The gharry was subsequently found opposite the Bombay Club in a damaged condition, the horse also was seriously injured, as it had fallen on its legs.

On the case being called the three accused wanted a week's postponement in order to engage counsel, when the Magistrate suggested that they should come to a settlement with the complainant. The soldiers refused to do anything of the kind, and the case was adjourned to 25th instant.

BURMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

VIEWS ON ENEMY TRADE AFTER WAR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 18.

At the annual meeting of the Burma Chamber of Commerce, last afternoon, before the annual report was passed the Hon. Mr. A. W. Binning, Chairman in the course of his remarks on the matters dealt with during the year referred to one or two important subjects. Alluding to the policy to be pursued with regard to enemy countries' subjects after the conclusion of peace, he said that in the opinion of the Chamber no German should be allowed to trade, live or own property in India for a lengthy period, that German firms were in no way essential to the trade of India either for exports to or for imports from Germany. They considered that an interval of five or ten years would enable India to survey the position and reconsider whether German enterprise in this country should be continued or otherwise.

VOLUNTEERING.

Touching upon the question of volunteering which was effected by the war, he said it was hoped that the proposals put forward by the Chamber last year and taken up by other similar bodies in India might result in the Government evolving some scheme by which all Europeans who came out to this country and were physically fit must become efficient volunteers. Though difficulties beset the problem, yet a start should be made as soon as possible with the Europeans and in time the problem relating to Anglo-Indians could be solved.

THE NEW L.-G.

Speaking of the new Lieutenant-Governor he said Sir Harcourt Butler coming here as a stranger had already made his mark in dealing with the problems that had come before his Honour. So long as they had a Governor of his ability and energy they could confidently look forward to great progress in Burma.

BENGAL AMBULANCE CORPS.

ACTIVITIES TO BE EXTENDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

The Bengal Ambulance Corps which were to have returned to India in March next, were allowed to be on active service till August next. The military authorities suggest the reorganisation of the Corps as a base hospital and as an ambulance division recognised separately with distinct spheres of work with a personnel of about 370 of all ranks instead of 190 as at present.

On the news being communicated to his Excellency the Governor of Bengal he has sent a letter to the Secretary of the Corps enclosing a cheque for Rs. 250. His Excellency writes:—The desire of the General Officer Commanding that the present work of the corps should be enlarged and its activities extended, is sure proof, if any were required of the valuable nature of the work which is being accomplished by the Bengal Corps. To carry out the wishes of the General Officer Commanding, it will be necessary, I fancy, to raise immediately at least another lakh of rupees, but I have perfect confidence that the people of Bengal will again rise to the occasion and that you will have no difficulty in securing the sum required within a few days.

The Secretary of the Corps writes to the press that there will be no difficulty in recruiting sufficient men of the right stamp and that there will be no difficulty in meeting its financial liabilities.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes. C 5

RUSSIA'S CAUCASUS CAMPAIGN.

DIFFICULT MARCHES IN THE SNOW.

Some idea of the difficulties which the Russians have had to surmount in the Caucasian advance, and of those still to be dealt with by them, may be gained from the following narrative by an officer of the descent of his men from the snow-clad peaks before Keprikai:

"We held a position on the summit of Mount ——, which rises nearly eleven thousand feet above sea level. Every morning there was a strong wind, which drove before it masses of snow, and drifted up our positions to a depth of from ten to fifteen feet. Our shelters, huts, and kitchens were all buried in snow.. The wind was so fierce that most of our huts were almost blown to pieces, though they were held together by wire.

"This blizzard lasted for days, for weeks, and it was impossible to keep the huts clear. No one so much as thought of warm food during those days. Not only were our kitchens buried in snow, but we had no other means of heating water. The hurricane howled and whistled through our earth huts, and prevented us from lighting the stoves which had been placed in them.

A CRITICAL POSITION.

"The position became critical. The wind grew colder and colder. Our men were cut off from the surrounding world by impenetrable walls of snow. There seemed to be no hope of rescue. But duty, that great word, kept us up, and not the sound of a complaint or reproach was heard. At last we got orders to leave our burrows above the clouds and descend into the valley. We began the incredibly difficult task of finding our way down precipices coated thickly with snow. The men followed one another in single file in long chains, forcing their way through the deep snow with their chests. From time to time rifle-shots were fired to guide those behind.

"Only after a whole day of wanderings did we manage to assemble again. The detachment I was with marched as follows: In front went forty sappers, who cleared away the snow with spades. Then came the rank-and-file, and after them a couple of guns, under the escort of a picked company, then two more companies, and at some distance from them another company with the transport horses and pack animals. Finally, in the rear, came a party of scouts. During the march the storm rose to stupendous fury. The paths cleared by the sappers drifted up as rapidly as they were made, and were blotted out from view.

"By incredible exertions, we somehow managed to get our guns down into the valley. Here we were received by a detachment stationed there who helped us with the final work of lowering the guns with straps. We had done well. Despite the incredible difficulties of the path and mountain steeps—under such conditions, too—not a man had perished; not one had been left behind or lost. At the close of our march we were well rewarded for all we had gone through by the panic which our unexpected appearance called forth in the Turkish trenches."

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 17.

The All-India Congress Committee will meet at Allahabad on the 22nd April. Consequently the United Provinces Political, Industrial and Social Conferences cannot be held this year at Jhansi during Easter. It was intended to hold them during the Holi holidays, but that cannot be done owing to the Legislative Council elections. The Conferences have therefore to be postponed until the Dasera vacation.

IN the Lahore conspiracy case yesterday a number of military men, retired or on active service, some of whom had recently returned to India invalided from the present war in Europe, deposed to the loyalty of the accused and the military service rendered by them and their families to th Government. So far 458 defence witnesses have been examined.
1914/15.

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An excellent preventive of Malarial Fever.
DELICIOUS, WHOLESOME, REFRESHING.

Debility
When you feel limp and washed out, weary and fatigued with no inclination for exertion—your body is in a run-down condition—you are debilitated. You need something to put fresh "go" into you—you need a fortnight's Iron 'Jelloids' treatment costing but 14 annas. Unequalled as a tonic restorative, Iron 'Jelloids' are most easy to take, inexpensive, and cannot injure the teeth nor cause constipation.
Iron 'Jelloids'
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enrich the blood — renew vitality
IRON 'JELLOIDS' make the blood rich and vigorous with the result that the whole body benefits—vitality and energy are restored—good spirits are regained—you feel fit and well again. Start taking IRON 'JELLOIDS' to-day.
Dr. Andrew Wilson said:—"When a man or youth feels out-of-"sorts and is not so ill as to require medical advice, he cannot do "better than try a fortnight's treatment of IRON 'JELLOIDS' "No. 2A. (containing Quinine) as a suitable and effective remedy."
A fortnight's trial (*Price 14 Annas.*) **will convince you.**
For Children, Iron 'Jelloids' No. 1. ... ... price 14 Annas & Rs. 2.
For Women, Iron 'Jelloids' No. 2. ... ... " 14 Annas & Rs. 2.4.
For Men, Iron 'Jelloids' (*containing Quinine*) No. 2A. " 14 Annas & Rs. 2.4.
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SOLD BY ALL STORES

FOOD PROBLEMS OF CENTRAL POWERS.

VIENNA'S SAD PLIGHT.

By a ministerial decree, just published in Vienna, the per capita allowance of grain and flour has been further reduced, says Reuter's correspondent at Zurich in a message dated Jan. 23. In the country districts the farmers and peasants have hitherto been allowed 400 grammes of corn a day for each member of their households. This has now been cut down to 300 grammes. Another change provides that bachelors and other persons taking their meals chiefly in restaurants will be given special bread tickets for bread alone and not the ordinary tickets which are available for either bread or flour. Such persons are not considered entitled to flour, and the new regulation will prevent them from allowing other people to obtain flour with their tickets.

To prevent persons who require very little bread from accumulating supplies of flour and meal the local authorities are instructed to regulate the consumption so that the average allowance of bread and flour for each person does not exceed 2lb. in fourteen days.

Writing on the subject of the bread-ticket in Munich, the "Munchener Neuste Nachrichten" says: "The fact that we are engaged in the severest conflict for our national and economic future has through no measure been brought so emphatically before the eye of the public as by the legal regulation of the consumption of bread. This made us realise, for the first time, that we were completely cut off from communication with the world and driven to depend solely upon our own strength and our own sources of food production."

BUTTER-CARDS AT LEIPZIG.

Butter-cards have now been introduced at Leipzig. They allow persons over 6 years of age 1lb. a week, children under 6 years 1-8lb., and for infants under a year no butter is allowed at all. Public institutions such as hospitals and asylums, will be entitled to receive a supply equal to half their consumption in October last.

Austrian brewers have raised the price of beer for the third time since the war began. With barley just 100 per cent. dearer and malt up 150 per cent., they are in a desperate plight. They have been forced to reduce their output also three times. At first the decrease was 10 per cent., then 45 per cent., and now they are brewing only one-third of their usual quantity. The big breweries anticipated that the smaller ones would shut down and the barley thus saved would come to them but, although several small breweries have been forced to close, the majority are struggling on, fearing that if they shut down, even temporarily, they may not regain their trade later on.

So great is the suffering among the poor in Vienna that the city council have ordered the free distribution of potatoes. Many thousands of persons are receiving free meals daily, and the public soup kitchens are besieged with starving applicants.

NO MORE SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

How to kill and permanently dissolve out roots and all.

Reader explains how to prepare and use at home the simple new absorption process by which she avoided danger and pain of the cruel electric needle; why prescriptions, appliances, acids, lotions, and similar remedies should be avoided.

To the Readers of the "Bombay Chronicle."

At a medical conference held in Paris just prior to the war, numerous eminent physicians cited cases which prove beyond doubt that since the discovery of a new and simple absorption process superfluous hair has become as unnecessary as it is repulsive. It was also explained how electrical processes always stimulate hair growth, how pulling with tweezers, and how acids, caustic pastes, and other worthless remedies only affect surface hair, which soon grows again.

Then the distinguished physicians told how anyone can now prepare and use at home a simple liquid which immediately creeps down through hair shaft (just as oil creeps up a lamp wick), dissolving hair as the liquid is absorbed. Thus the entire hair structure from socket to root and papilloe may be dissolved out of existence, so there is nothing to grow again. The liquid acts only upon hair, and is harmless to the most delicate skin and tissues, as a test will quickly prove, but the liquid must not be allowed to touch desirable hair, as I know of no way to restore life to roots thus destroyed.

A reader kindly tells in this article how she killed the roots of her superfluous hair by a simple home absorption process, after the electric needle, acids, pastes, etc., had all failed.

When I see daily so many women with perfect features, who would be radiantly beautiful were it not for hideous growths of ugly hair upon lips and chin, I always wish I could tell them how easily they could recover their natural heritage of delicate feminine charm and attractiveness.

I shall, therefore, be only too happy to send literature in regard to the preparation and use of the marvellous liquid explained at the conference which it was my privilege to attend. If any woman reader of the "Bombay Chronicle" cares to send me her name and address, plainly written, together with one anna stamp for return postage, I shall be pleased to send in plain sealed envelope full particulars without charge of any kind, so woman readers can use the new process in the strict privacy of their own boudoirs. Have correspondence brief as possible, and do not write to thank me after hair is destroyed as my time is greatly limited. I can agree to answer but one person in each family, and correspondence will be considered strictly confidential.—K. B. FIRMIN, (Suite 1965.), 133, Oxford Street, London, W. England. (There is, of course, no interruption to the regular mail service between this country and England.)

THE BRITISH BLOCKADE.

LIVELY DEBATE IN U. S. SENATE.

The British blockade aroused a warm debate in the United States Senate yesterday (Jan. 20) when Mr. John Williams, Mississippi (Democrat) representing the Committee of Foreign Affairs denounced the "miserable carpet bagging" politicians for trying to nag the President into war, writes the New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." Senator Williams surprised himself as a debater, and sat down amid general cheers after a defence of the President's policy towards Great Britain which was the feature of the day.

Mr. Williams said that the Allies, if the United States was opposed to the blockade would not sit down "like cowardly curs and obey the ukase of a Congress, backed by only 90,000 soldiers." The Allies were in a life and death struggle, and he did not think the United States over a mere matter of trade should obstruct the side which was battling for the freedom of the world, and which he at least plainly wanted to win. The distinction in Republican minds he said, was that they thought Mexico little enough to be kicked, while Germany was not. The forces making for peace and liberty and contract-keeping and righteousness, declared Senator Williams had got somehow to whip the forces that were fighting for the other thing and he said: "I would hurl foul scorn upon myself I ever came to the conclusion I had no right to fight for liberty and righteousness, and national independence against world-domination and somebody's 'place in the sun,' if it became necessary to fight, and I'm no combatant either."

The speaker added he did not believe the people of Southern States would place cotton above American lives, "nor (he said) does anybody else who knows the South." On behalf of his fellow-citizens of that great section of the country Senator Williams said, "I do not want to see Dixie put in the attitude of caring as much about cotton as it does about American life, as much about cotton as about women and children sent unknelled and unshriven to their grave on the high seas, not on foreign soil, but upon the free high seas, unwept, unsung, unwarned." He personally put American lives above American dollars, and therefore he denounced the effort to nag the President into war with the Allies at the behest of people who sought German-American votes or who had some fancied grudge against Britain.

The idea of demanding an embargo on America's trade with the Allies if the President could not bring the Allies to terms about the blockade was ridiculous and should be resisted not only by manufacturers plying a highly profitable trade with the Allies, but by people generally. Although he was not a political admirer of Mr. Roosevelt, there was one utterance of Mr. Roosevelt's worth putting into the minds of all, because it was true. This was that any comparison between what the United States owed to her citizens in connection with the sacrifice of life and what she owes to them in connection with the sacrifice of property was a comparison between murder and petty larceny. Reverting to the American Civil War the speaker discussed the blockade against the South declaring that the United States had originated the doctrine of "continuous voyage. It was the navy, he said, that whipped the South by first starving the civilian population, and afterwards the army, but war was war, and not a system of caresses. There was a time when General Sherman was regarded as a barbarian for having burned Atlanta, and Admiral Semmes was looked upon as a pirate, but what they did was absolutely angelic in comparison with what had lately been done in the European wars. No assassin of the sea had the right without warning to shoot and sink men, women, and children upon unarmed merchant ships.

The plague mortality in India during the week ending February 12th, stood at 7,595. Bombay Presidency and Sind had 1,718 deaths, Madras 341, Bihar and Orissa 960, the United Provinces 1,690, Punjab 86, Burma 405, Central Provinces 901, Mysore State 121., Hyderabad 1,327, Central India 40 and Kashmir 6.

With the approval of the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India, have decided that Indian officers of the Frontier Militia Corps and the military police shall be eligible for the honorary rank of Lieutenant or Captain on retirement under conditions applying to Indian officers of the regular army.

WHAT THE WAR TEACHES.

THE VITAL NEED FOR ZAM-BUK.

The Great War has brought home to officers, men, and the public generally, the fact that Zam-Buk is a real friend in need on active service. Letters received tell how valuable Zam-Buk has proved not only for healing the cuts, wounds, and bruises, incidental to life in the trenches, but for mending and preventing sore feet after arduous marches.

"The War Office Times," an influential London Journal, has been to some pains to investigate the matter, and the view they express on the value of Zam-Buk is authoritative. Referring to the vital need for sound feet, the journal says:—

"Zam-Buk is the most effective alleviator of pain, not only for feet troubles, but for many other ailments and accidents to which officers and men are liable. The war has not only enhanced Zam-Buk's reputation for "First-aid" purposes but it has established and emphasised the fact that a box of Zam-Buk is an indispensable adjunct for every soldier.

"We have tested Zam-Buk and found it splendid both as a curative and remedial agency for many purposes. We should like to see one or two boxes of this excellent "first-aid" supplied to every man in the Expeditionary Force. Such a step would, in our opinion, add greatly to its efficiency."

This expert opinion on the indispensability of Zam-Buk for soldiers must impress officials and civilians who are every day liable to mishaps. Accidents will happen, and skin and scalp troubles will crop up in every family. But by keeping Zam-Buk handy and using it promptly, danger and anxiety are soon banished. You cannot do your soldier brother or friend a greater service than sending him one, two, or even three boxes of Zam-Buk. He will find them useful in a hundred ways. Zam-Buk contains no animal fat and is sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors at Re 1 or Rs. 2-4 per pot, V.P.P. for Rs. 1-2 or Rs. 2-8 from The Zam-Buk Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta. Beware of worthless imitations.

THE SUBMARINE DETECTOR.

AN AMERICAN DEVICE.

A submarine cannot move under water without electric motors. Such motors give out a characteristic hum or "whine," as every visitor to a power-house knows. The recent invention of an American electrical engineer enables this sound to be heard twenty miles away, so that no German submarine can now enter a French or English harbour undetected. This engineer William Dubilier, who went to Europe at the invitation of the Allies to devise a system of harbour-defence against submarines, describes in "Popular Science Monthly and the World's Advance" (New York, December) the steps that led to the invention of his microphonic submarine-detector. He says:

"Suppose that a submarine gave forth a sound of some kind, would it not be possible to devise some form of apparatus by which it could be heard? That was the starting idea of the experiments that I conducted for the Allied Government. It is not a new idea. Professor Tissot was hard at work with the original experiments and had already used microphones for this purpose. Professor Fessenden had made some brilliantly successful experiments with an apparatus of his invention, known as an 'oscillator,' which showed how easy it is to locate a steamship in a fog or at night, provided that it sent forth sound-waves. Tests of his instrument had also been made on submarines.

"But these investigations were all conducted with a device which was installed for the deliberate purpose of making a rhythmic noise to be detected. What was needed was some form of apparatus which would pick up the sounds sent forth by a submarine, not deliberately, but involuntarily.

"At once the beating of the propellers of a submarine suggests itself. It is not characteristic enough. Motor-boats, steamships, and other power-driven vessels have propellers, and although their period of vibration is different from that of any other engine-driven craft, some other should must be sought.

"I found what I sought in the weird, shrill hum of a submarine. Others had heard that hum long before I began my experiments. It was taken for engine-vibration. But it is much too high in pitch for that, as I found by actual tests.

"I soon convinced myself that the fine, shrill, almost singing note that can be heard when the Diesel engines are cut off and the submarine is travelling under power derived from her storage batteries is due entirely to her electric motors.

"The microphone at once suggested itself as a suitable instrument.

"In my first attempts to detect submarines by their characteristic hum, the microphone was sealed within a water-tight container and the whole placed in the water. The apparatus was a failure. It could not withstand the pressure of water even at five fathoms. The container was crushed like putty in a strong hand.

HEARING TOO MUCH.

"In order that the diaphragm might successfully resist the external pressure, air was forced into the container until its pressure equalled that of the water. The new form of apparatus was much more successful than that first used. Submarines could be heard beneath the water at a distance of five miles, and the apparatus stood up well, even at great depths. But it had the great defect of hearing too much. Not only was the hum of a submarine picked up with astonishing clearness, but other strange sounds of the sea as well—the vibration of engines in passing steamers, the beating of propellers in water. A steamer sets the water vibrating with an intensity thousands of times greater than that of a humming submarine. In that deluge of sound the submarine could not be easily detected. Clearly, some kind of sound sieve was wanted—something that would sift out everything but the singing submarine."

Such a "sieve" was found in a reasonator, like a tiny organ-pipe, turned to the exact pitch of the submarine's electric hum. It picks out just the sound that is sought, amid a babel of others; and the microphone, which is built on the plan of a telephone-transmitter, then magnifies it so that the ear can hear it. In this way a submarine can be heard under water, twenty miles away. A modification enables the position of the *U*-boat to be detected with some accuracy. Writes Mr. Dubilier:

"This microphone, or electrical ear, as it may well be called, proved to be extraordinarily sensitive. And it behaved curiously like a telephone. Talk squarely into a telephone-transmitter and the man at the receiver will hear you clearly; talk into the transmitter sidewise, and you will be heard less distinctly. So it proved with the microphone When the singing note sent out by a submarine under water struck the microphone squarely it was heard much more distinctly than if the microphone were inclined to the sound-waves. That made it easy to note in which direction the submarine was travelling. The microphone had merely to be turned until the hum was heard most distinctly.

DETERMINING LENGTH OF DISTANCE.

"To determine the exact spot where a hostile submarine might be at any given moment two microphones were employed. Imagine two stations, *A* and *B*, along a coast-line; imagine a microphone detector in each, and imagine a central station, *C*, the headquarters of a naval officer in telephonic communication with stations *A* and *B*. The microphone detectors at stations *A* and *B* are turned from side to side until the submarine is heard with the greatest distinctness. Imaginary lines drawn perpendicularly from the microphones would meet at the point where the submarine is to be found, and the length of the line can easily be calculated by a simple trigonometrical process.

"For the purposes of defence the harbours of the world are usually ruled off by artillery officers into imaginary squares which are plotted on a map. Suppose that a submarine is in square 23. The officer in the central station *C* is told by the microphone operators in stations A and B the exact inclination of their instruments at the moment. He carries out a rapid trigonometrical calculation, and the result shows him that the submarine must have been in square 23 at the time his data were telephoned to him. At once he sends out either a fast motor-boat armed with a gun, or a torpedo-boat destroyer, to square 23."

The shore station keeps track of the submarine and informs the pursuing vessel from time to time of her victim's motions, so that if the U-boat has moved from square 23 by the time her pursuer reaches it, she is still tracked and destroyed.

MHATRE'S ART STUDIO

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OPINIONS.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

THE PALACE,

BANGALORE, 22nd January, 1914.

Mr. Mhatre has been patronized as a sculptor by his Highness The Maharaja of Mysore.

His Highness has much pleasure in testifying to Mr. Mhatre's talent and to the general excellence of his work.

(Sd.) MIRZA M. ISMAIL,
Huzur Secretary to
H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore.

THE "MODERN REVIEW,"

CALCUTTA, March 1915.

By the courtesy of Mr. G. K. Mhatre, the sculptor, we are enabled to reproduce a photograph of the statue of H. H. Chamrajendra Wodiyar, the late Maharaja of Mysore, which is one of Mr Mhatre's latest works. We understand H. H. the present Maharaja of Mysore has expressed satisfaction with the the work, which is only to be expected. For it is a fine work of art. For those in India who want statues or busts to be made, there is no excuse for placing their orders abroad, before they have ascertained Mr. Mhatre's terms. In his case, it is not merely swadeshism which prompts us to prefer his work the quality of the work, too, demands recognition.

"KARANATAK,"

BANGALORE, 29th April, 1914.

Among the other notable productions of Mr. Mhatre are an excellent and life-like marble statue of Mr. M. G. Ranade and a thoroughly true and graceful bust of H. H. Sri Chamarajendra Wodiyar which is such a brilliant and noble contrast to the supposed likeness of our late sovereign placed in the Lal-Bagh.

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SERBIAN GOVERNMENT AT CORFU.

CABINET IN A GARDEN.

Additional members of the secretarial staffs of the Serbian Ministry arrived to-day, writes Mr. M. H. Donohoe, the "Daily Chronicle's" correspondent in a message from Corfu, dated January 20. M. Pasitch, the veteran Premier, has already much benefited by his brief sojourn in the mild Corfu climate. Wearing a suit of dark tweed, with Russian topboots, the Serbian Premier, accompanied by several colleagues and his son, went for a long walk this morning, when he had an opportunity of appreciating some of the natural beauties of Corfu. When I called on the Premier later it was to find him presiding at an open-air Cabinet Council held in the shade of palm trees in the garden of the hotel where the Ministers are staying. It was an historical gathering, this first reunion of the Serbian Government at Corfu.

The Government, while fully sensible of the honour the Allies would seek to confer on it by inviting the Ministry to install itself in the palatial villa Achilleion, hesitate to accept, finding the villa, which is six miles distant, too far removed from the centre of the city, and the French headquarters and consular offices. If suitable quarters can be obtained M. Pasitch and his colleagues may elect to remain at Corfu.

Meanwhile the French are doing their utmost to alleviate the lot of the stricken Serbian army, large detachments of which are arriving daily at the sanitary station at Corfu harbour. Thousands already have been inspected by the French medical mission. The plight of these survivors is terrible. Pitiable hunger and exposure during the retreat have done their deadly work. The majority of the first arrivals were pale, emaciated, physical wrecks. Some of those whom I saw to-day could barely crawl ashore and up the winding path to the sanitary station. Others there were who could not even walk ashore, and had to be carried. The short run across from the mainland was not accomplished without mortality. When the roll was called ten did not respond to the bugle summons. Death overtook them in their bunks, even in sight of the blissful isle of Corfu. To-day over 20 newly-arrived Serbs died in hospital as the result of starvation.

FRENCH SYMPATHY.

Ten days' rest are expected to restore the others to health, if not strength. The French doctors and nurses are showing the tenderest sympathy with the suffering Serbs. Some of the latter officers and men, whom I saw shuddered when referring to the inferno of misery they had passed through. With tears of gratitude they spoke of the splendid efforts of the French, and indeed of all the Allies, to rescue the remnant of the main battered Serbian army. The French are furnishing new uniforms, and complete equipment to Serbs who recover and are found fit for military service.

COLLEGE FOR SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVES.

AN INTERESTING PROPOSAL.

For the past ten years or more the project of an institution for the higher education of natives has been engaging the close attention of the friends of the native people, and after innumerable difficulties and disappointments the South African Native College is to be fairly launched on its career in February (says the "Cape Times"). The college, according to the prospectus which has been issued, "has been established primarily for the benefit of the native races of South Africa, and is a Christian college, designed to provide higher education and training in arts, science, agriculture, and commerce."

Sufficient funds have been guaranteed or contributed to enable a definite beginning to be made at Fort Hare, near Alice (Cape Colony), and it is a notable feature of the project that the natives themselves have contributed substantially to the funds. The Transkeian General Council has for some years past been contributing at the rate of £2,000 per annum, and has now provided some £10,000. The Basuto Council has contributed £2,000. The balance has been made up from donations from various churches, while the Union Government has contributed during the past year £600.

The college will be under the control of a governing council, to include representatives of the Union Government, the Cape of Good Hope University, the co-operating churches, and the contributing natives. In a declaration of policy the promoters have explained that the aim will be to train "not lawyers and doctors seeking employment from whites, but men of character, fitted to do useful work for their own people requiring special education."

Commenting on the proposal the Cape journal says:—"In the past few years some 500 South African natives have gone to America to train at the higher educational institutions which have been there developed, and it is generally agreed that the return of these men to South Africa has not been an altogether unmixed blessing. The establishment of the South African Native College will remove the necessity for such extended pilgrimages, with their attendant evils. Special attention is to be given at the college to agricultural education. The native is notoriously the most wasteful agriculturist in the world, and competent authorities have estimated that, under reasonably economic methods of agriculture, the Transkeian Territories to-day could support five or six times their present population. The bearing of such a possibility upon the native lands question is obvious."

One thing is sure.—Kasagra, the ideal tonic laxative, cures constipation. It is mild in action and pleasant to take, but it does the work and produces permanent effects.

D. 6

COUNSEL'S DILEMMA.

KNOWLEDGE OF A CLIENT'S GUILT.

The dilemma of a barrister faced with the knowledge of his client's guilt was referred to at the annual general meeting of the Bar held at the Inner Temple Hall on January 18, under the presidency of Sir George Cave, the Solicitor-General.

The Bar Council dealt in their report with the question which arose out of a request for advice from the Bar Committee at Shanghai. The council's decision was that if a confession of guilt was made to the advocate before proceedings had commenced, it was most undesirable that he should undertake the defence; but that if it was made during the proceedings or in such circumstances that the advocate retained for the defence could not retire from the case without seriously compromising the position of the accused, the advocate's duty was to protect his client as far as possible from being convicted, except by a competent tribunal and upon legal evidence sufficient to support a conviction for the offence with which he was charged.

REMARKABLE PRECEDENT.

Sir Harry Poland, K.C., recalled the case of Lord William Russell, mudered in 1840 by his valet Courvoisier. A quantity of valuable plate was stolen from the house, and the prisoner's defence was that burglars had probably broken into the house. Mr. Charles Phillips, with Mr. William Clarkson, defended. The defence prepared by the former was that the persons who had stolen the plate must have committed the murder. The case went for trial on June 17, and Mr. Phillips had cross-examined witnesses and prepared his speech upon the assumption that the plate was missing.

During the trial the landlady of the Hotel Dieppe, in Leicester-square, had seen in a French newspaper the suggestion that the police should inquire at some of the places around Leicester-square frequented by foreigners as to whether the plate might not be traced. She remembered that a parcel had been left with her to take care of, and she thought that possibly it might contain the plate. A solicitor was communicated with, the parcel opened, and the plate discovered. Those conducting the prosecution were immediately communicated with, and the landlady was taken to Newgate, where she identified the valet from amongst the prisoners in the exercise yard.

Courvoisier knew that he had been recognised, and on the second day of the trial he sent for his counsel and told them that he had committed the murder. He said that he would not plead guilty, and that he expected Mr. Phillips to defend him. Counsel was for throwing up the case, but his junior told him that this would not be right, and ultimately they determined to consult Baron Parke, before whom and the Lord Chief Justice the trial was taking place. Baron Parke's first question was. "Does the prisoner require you to go on defending him?" and, being satisfied of that, he said that counsel must not throw the case up, and that it was Mr. Phillip's duty to go on with it, taking care, of course, as to what he said and seeing that he did not incriminate any other persons, but to defend the man fairly and properly upon the evidence.

Afterwards Mr. Phillips was attacked in the "Examiner" and other newspapers, when it leaked out that the confession had been made; but he (Sir Harry) was glad to say that Baron Parke, who heard the speech for the defence stated that Mr. Phillips did not exceed his duty in what he said to the jury. Lord Chief Justice Tinsdale, who summed up (and who did not know anything about the confession), afterwards also stated that Mr. Phillips had done nothing but what he was entitled to do as an advocate instructed to defend a prisoner.

Sir Harry Poland added that the report of the Bar Council bore out in every way what was done at that trial, and was a valuable guide to barristers who might be placed in a position to similar embarrassment.

Mr. P. B. Warburton, Agent, Bank of Bengal, Lahore, who is leaving Lahore on transfer to Simla agency, was entertained at a farewell dinner at the Punjab Club on Wednesday evening when a large attendance of members of the club bore testimony to the popularity and esteem which Mr. Warburton enjoys in Lahore.

A WAR ENCYCLOPŒDIA.

THE INDIAN REVIEW WAR BOOK.

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WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY
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H. E. THE VICEROY'S OPINION:—
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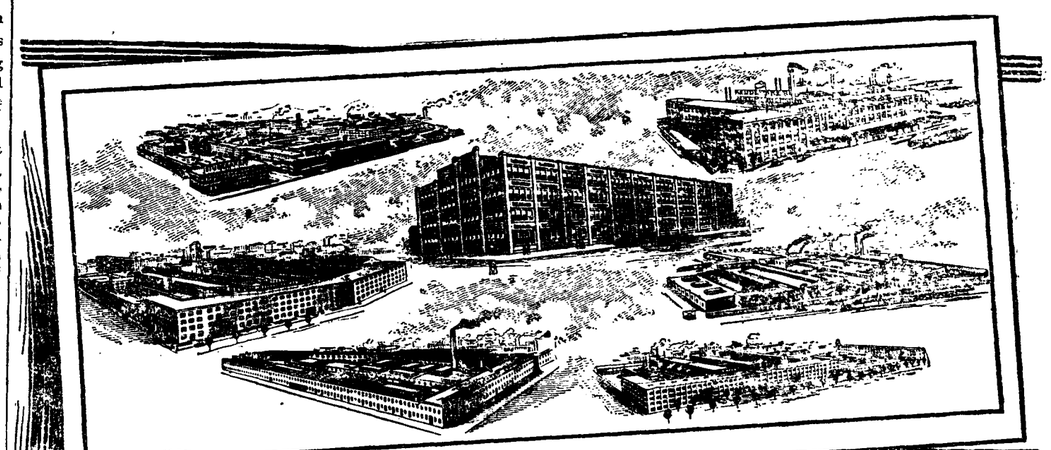

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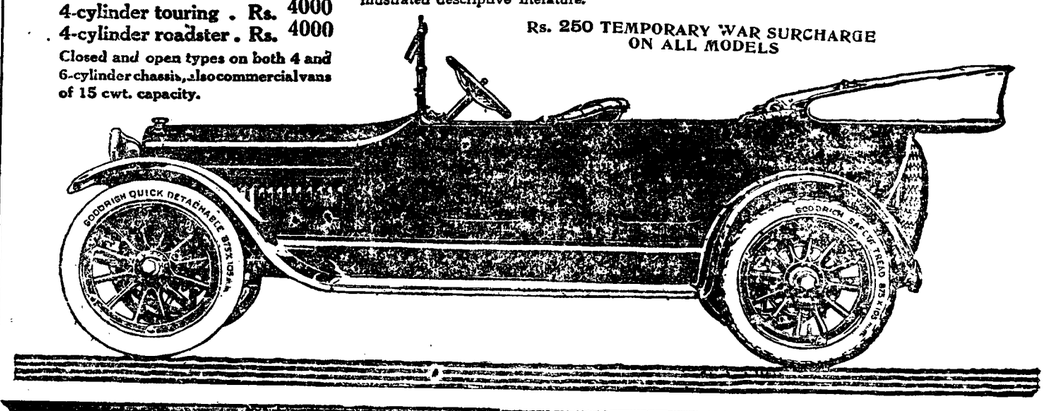

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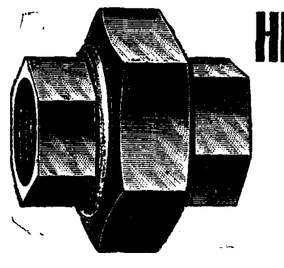

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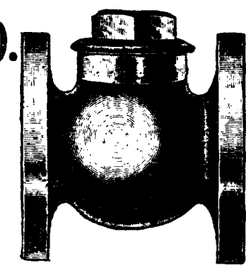

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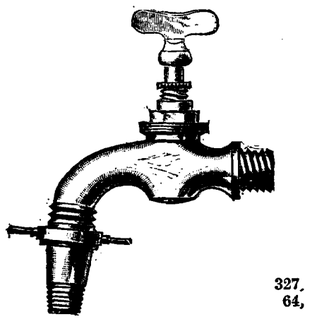

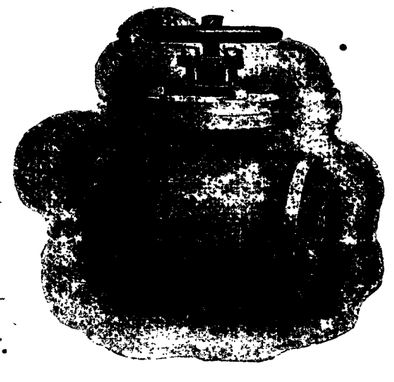

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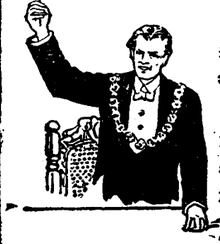

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RIGHTS AND DUTIES.

VISCOUNT BRYCE ON CITIZEN MAKING

It seems strange to me, who knew Viscount Bryce when in the House of Commons, to find myself regarding him as a member of the Lords, writes Mr. Percy Alden, M.P., in "The Standard." The value of his distinguished services to the country as our Ambassador to the United States cannot yet fully be estimated, but there is little doubt that his efforts to promote friendliness and good will between England and that great country have been of the utmost value in this time of crisis. He has done more than any one man in our time to make possible good relations with America, and for this, if for no other reason, he deserves the heartiest thanks of all British citizens.

When I called upon Viscount Bryce at his house to inquire his opinion upon the future of British democracy it was a delight to find how keenly interested he still is in the many new problems which are arising in these days for discussion and settlement. I asked questions with regard to the future of parties in this country; in regard to education, and as to the best means of making the average citizen efficient in his civic and national life.

"Perhaps, Lord Bryce, you may be willing to compare the political methods of Great Britain with those of the United States?"

"Frankly," came the reply, "I am not prepared to make any comparisons between the two countries. I should feel rather more inclined to speak of the progress of civilised societies in a broader fashion, and to be generic rather than specific in dealing with the problems of social unrest and government by party. If one thing I am quite clear, that when you come to sum up the relative advantages or disadvantages of what we call free or popular government, as compared with older types, the progress of civilised societies is evidently in the former direction. It is good for us as individuals that we should agree to act together, and thus form the collective will of the community. We ought to feel our responsibility to the State, and be prepared to serve it in every way possible. Too many people forget that benefit and burden, power and responsibility, go together."

"I suppose, Lord Bryce, that you would be inclined to think that the politician is too apt to emphasise 'rights' as against 'duties,' and that in the appeal to the democracy, we are apt to become demagogues?"

"I might not be willing to go as far as that, but I do feel the importance of Mazzini's emphasis upon duties as the correlative of rights. A democracy in which the majority of its members takes no responsibility and feels no duty is, after all, not a true democracy, but government by the few. Public men must not be content with making a low appeal to the people. They must put them to the test of the highest, and, generally speaking, it is true to say that the power with which we have entrusted the masses of the people will in time bring full responsibility and kindle zeal. Having resolved to trust the people, those whom we call the 'educated classes' must see to it that they set a good example, and stir up the people to show themselves worthy of the trust. I do not think anyone could deny that our world of to-day is a better world for the common man, that all countries where free institutions prevail show a marked improvement in the conditions of the masses of the people—an improvement partly due to science and the consequent diffusion of comfort, but partly, also, to a juster and more humane legislation. Everywhere free political institutions are being adopted, and even the East affords striking evidence of the general conviction that despotic government has failed, and that good government must be sought by other means."

We are always asking ourselves who "the man in the street" is, and what he is thinking. We mean, I suppose, the average citizen. I asked Lord Bryce: "How are we to make the average citizen efficient? Does he at the present time fall short of the proper standard of civic duty?"

"The great trouble," said Lord Bryce, "in all democratic States is to make the individual citizen care enough about his duties and exert himself to think and act intelligently. Men are apt to imitate one another, and be swayed by passing fashion or feeling. It is only here and there that we find men who are prepared to stand up and defend their own opinions, content to remain in a small minority because of convictions that they hold with intelligence. The test of courage, of virtue, and true citizenship is to withstand the 'ardor civium prava jubentium,' but so many people nowadays are absorbed in excitements of a much more inferior order that they see no value in the ordinary routine work of citizenship, and even the vote is given without thought or consideration. The late Professor Sidgwick once travelled from Davos, in the easternmost corner of Switzerland to Cambridge, and back again, merely to vote at the general election of 1886, though he knew his own side would have a majority in the constituency. If every voter had such a serious sense of his responsibility the result of our elections would be more satisfactory."

"Then would you say," I asked, "that in our present industrial democracy the average man is not a competent citizen?"

"He certainly is not as competent as he ought to be. When communities were small the bulk of the citizens could, at any rate, interchange views with those in other classes of society. Nowadays the richer citizens dwell apart from the poorer, and there are fewer opportunities of meeting on common ground. There is less friendliness in the relation of the employer to the employed. If we could only succeed in bringing people together in a friendly way there would be so much more chance of the democracy exercising itself to good ends. That is why I approve of educational work, with its discussions its lectures its admixture of men and of classes. You can't have too much of such intercourse, and without it we shall have to face great difficulties in the future."

"The newspapers," I said, "do not they fill the void?"

"They purport, of course, to supply the materials required for the formation of public opinion, but many newspapers supersede the exercise of independent thought, and most of them are partisans in their selection of facts, or, shall we say, in their way of stating them. The reader has not the time nor the patience to examine the ideas which are served up with phrases or catchwords, and he is relieved of the necessity for thinking and forming his own judgment. I do not want to undervalue the influence of the newspaper, and there are many good journals; but the trouble is that few of them try to make the people think. They are too often content to make them partisans."

I pointed out that when I lived in East London it was often said by people outside that "the working classes" did not want their help. Leave them, these people would say, to work out their own salvation. I did not find that to be true myself except in slight measure, but I invited Lord Bryce's opinion.

"My opinion is that the more democratic the State, the more essential is good leadership. I know there are great difficulties in the way of the educated responsible citizen who wishes to help, who has knowledge and capacity for leadership, but I think that if men of the right type would come forward, men filled with a genuine sense of human fellowship, they would find after a time that they would overcome the suspicions of working men that have been aroused by the economic conflicts of the past. Professor Thomas Hill Green of Oxford, was a good illustration of how such a man, putting aside constraint and shyness, can win the confidence of the people. That kind of work is truly patriotic. It is easy to wave a flag, to cheer at a party meeting, to shout over some victory by land or sea, but if the nobility of the State lies in its being the true exponent of the enlightened will of a law-abiding people, then the man who helps to shape the mind and opinion of its citizens is in the highest degree a patriot."

"You are not a great believer in parties?" I suggested. "What can we offer by way of a substitute for party government, or can we offer anything?"

"It is blind attachment to party," Lord Bryce replied, "rather than party government that I should object to. I don't see how you can have government by the democracy unless you have parties, and the individual man must sometimes sacrifice his own individual opinions in order to support his party. There are times, no doubt, when it is the duty of a private member to vote against his Government. He must sometimes, when a grave occasion presents itself, put the welfare of the nation in the scale as against party loyalty, and rather than do what would injure his country, he must be prepared to vote against his Government. Lord Melbourne once said.—"The supporters I value are those who will support me when wrong. Anybody can support me when I am right." There is some truth in that, of course, but very seldom is there an absolutely right and an absolutely, wrong course. What you have to determine in your own mind is whether, if you quit your party, or injure your party, you are losing a chance of saving it from other or bigger errors, or preventing it from doing really valuable work."

"In view of the great importance of good relations with other nations. Lord Bryce, do you think that the democracy really understands the meaning of a foreign policy, and do you consider that it ought to understand foreign questions, or are we rather to leave it to the Foreign Secretary and the Government?"

"I should be very sorry to think that the average citizen knew so little at least of the broad principles that ought to regulate our policy as not to be able to form a judgment for himself and yet I am afraid that such is the case. A simple cheap text book on foreign policy written by the best man you can find might render help in this direction. It might be written in a non-party spirit. There are several men who could do it, and do it well and if you were able to spread a knowledge of the main principles that should undertake a sane foreign policy, you would confer a great benefit upon this country. Above all, transcending everything else in importance is the business of making men, of creating character, of making them feel what citizenship means, of raising the feeling and thought of the people. Nations respond to the appeal made to them at a time of a great national crisis if they have been trained to love truth and honour, to cherish justice and liberty."

Viscount Bryce's noble words will long echo in my memory.

FUTURE OF FISCAL POLICY.

LORD SYDENHAM ON THE EXAMPLE OF AUSTRALIA

The merchants, bankers, and shippers interested in Australian trade entertained Sir George Reid, M.P., at a luncheon held at the Cannon-Street Hotel on January 21. Lord Sydenham presided.

Lord Sydenham, in proposing the health of "Our Guest," said that politics were, of course, now banished from their minds, but he found in recent utterances by Sir George Reid two indications of his public action. He was always a very strong Free-trader, and that was always a link between Sir George and himself; but he was sure the war had changed Sir George's outlook and faith, as it had changed his own. Never again must Germany get that deep penetration into the heart of our commerce and industry which they had been told by high authority was entirely for our good. The City of London must see to that. Had Germany waited for some 10 or 15 years more it might have been that our whole commercial system would have fallen under her control. Australia had set us a good example. Mr. Hughes had said German shareholders must disappear from Australian undertakings. They wished their guest all success in the House of Commons.

Sir G. Reid, in responding said the time had come when Free-traders, Protectionists, and Tariff Reformers must put all their fiscal theories into the crucible of national trade restoration out of which must come a broad Imperial policy.

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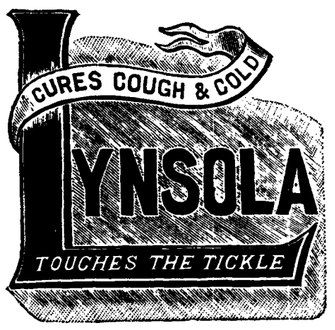

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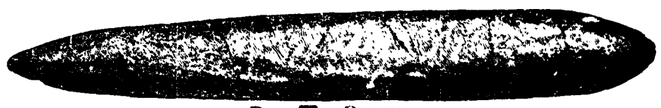

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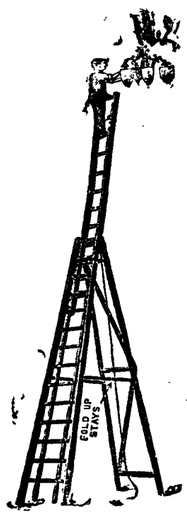

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